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**WHAT TO PLANT AND
HOW TO PLANT IT**

AND

 **FANCY POULTRY FOR
PROFIT AND PLEASURE**

..1900..

Pomona Nurseries

AND **EXCELSIOR SEED
AND POULTRY FARMS**

The Griffing Brothers Company

CITY OFFICE AND GROUNDS
1149 Main Street, opposite Waterworks Park

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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Announcement

IN addition to our choice line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery, we have added, this year, two new departments to our business—Seed and Fancy Poultry.

The numerous inquiries for Choice Field and Garden Seeds from patrons who have annually purchased their trees and plants from us, and the opening there seemed to be for a well equipped fancy poultry establishment in this locality, together with the many advantages of our location, and the hundreds of acres of choice lands on the Pomona Nursery plantation and Excelsior Farm, at Macclenny, Fla., also especially adapted to the growing of high-grade seed and the breeding of fancy poultry, has induced us to add these two branches to our business, believing that the thousands of patrons who have purchased their trees and plants from us will also favor us with their orders for seeds and fancy poultry.

With this object in view, we have for the past two years been making extensive preparations for the opening of these new departments; conducting series of experiments for the purpose of determining the good and valuable varieties and breeds from the worthless, desiring to disseminate only the choicest, most valuable, and those that seem best adapted for the South. We have tested hundreds of varieties of vegetables, and nearly every breed of poultry, and find less than half worthy of our recommendation. As in the past, we will continue in the future to plant and test new Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Roses, adding from time to time to our list such varieties as seem adapted to southern planting and prove worthy of our recommendation.

The success we have met with, and the many kind demonstrations from our friends and patrons, which is best shown by the steady increase in orders, usually exhausting our large stock of trees and plants (in the more popular sorts) long before the season closes, encourages us to press forward and to greatly increase our stock from year to year, and provide every possible means in improved methods of packing and handling our orders and business to better serve our ever-increasing number of patrons.

Owing to the great increase in our business and the adding of the two new departments, we have found it necessary to move our offices and headquarters from Macclenny to Jacksonville, Fla. This more centrally located point permits the handling of our mail and general business to a much better advantage. With a greatly increased stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery, and the addition to our office force and mail-order department, necessitated by the increase in business and the addition of the new departments, with all modern conveniences for handling and packing trees, plants, seed, poultry, eggs, etc., including telephone at the packing house and plantation office, we are in a position to handle your orders the coming season more carefully and with greater dispatch than ever before.

Thanking our many patrons for their most kind and liberal patronage in the past, to which alone our success is due, and assuring them that all future orders for goods in any of our departments will be executed with the same care as in the past, and soliciting a continuance of your patronage, we beg to remain,

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY, Jacksonville, Fla.

Nurseries, Test-grounds and Farm at Macclenny, Fla.

OCTOBER 1, 1899



THE POMONA NURSERIES...

AND EXCELSIOR SEED AND POULTRY FARMS

A Few Reasons Why Griffing's ...

Trees, Seeds and Poultry are Best

We herewith submit some questions that have been asked, or might be asked, with answers, thinking it a good way to let people become better acquainted with us and our methods and facilities for business.

QUESTION. How long have you been in the Nursery business?

ANSWER. We have been in the nursery business 12 years, commencing with less than 10 acres of land and a one-ox plow and cart outfit with which to do our work. At first we solicited orders only from the wholesale trade, but the reputation our trees gained wherever planted, and the hundreds of inquiries from the planters necessitated the publication of a Catalogue in 1892, and the opening of a retail department. Since that date the growth of our business has been marvelous, which we attribute chiefly to the superior quality of our trees and plants, which, with our natural and other advantages, we can grow and sell so cheaply.



Summer cultivation.
Over 150 acres of Nursery Stock in our field.

Q. How many acres have you in nursery and farm?

A. At the present time upwards of 1,000 acres are devoted to the Pomona Nurseries and Excelsior Seed and Poultry Farms, nearly half of which is under a high state of cultivation each year; the remainder is planted each alternate year with velvet beans or other foliage crops, to improve the soil, or held in reserve

until wanted for growing peach and other crops requiring virgin soil.

Q. What are the natural advantages of your section over other parts of the Lower South?

A. The natural advantages of our location are numerous. The Pomona Nurseries and Excelsior Seed and Poultry Farms are located at Macclenny, Fla., on high, rolling pine lands along the south prong of the St. Mary's river, where the largest pine timber ever produced has been cut. We have dark, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil from 1 to 3 feet under the surface. This is pine land, the equal of which we have never seen in the Lower South. We have natural drainage, and suffer little from drought.

Q. Are your trees, etc., adapted to sections other than your immediate locality?

A. Yes, our trees are adapted to a wide range of territory. Our location is about on the dividing line between where varieties of fruits that succeed well in Georgia and more northern and western states and strictly Florida varieties succeed well, we usually having good crops of both. We are neither too far north for the orange or too far south for the apple, the nursery stock produced here being equally well adapted to planting both north and south of us, and in corresponding latitudes as far west as the Rio Grande.

Q. What are your strongest points of advantage over other nurseries?

A. We have many strong points of advantage. Among the best are our long growing seasons, fertile soil, natural drainage, no irrigation required, competent labor, a location which enables us to grow trees perfectly adapted to all sections of the country, and, above all, a thorough knowledge of our business!



Our first packing house.

Q. What kind of labor do you use?

A. There are five of the Griffing Brothers engaged in the business, all young men, in the prime of health, and for years past four of the

five could nearly always be seen with gangs of hands, personally overseeing every detail of the work. Only the best and most competent labor is used, many of our hands having been with us for years, some almost since the founding of the business, and with the thorough and careful training they have become thoroughly

competent and expert in the work. All work of propagating, the digging and packing of trees, etc., is done by skilled and experienced workmen, and under the personal supervision of one of the Griffing Brothers.



A block of trees ready for digging.

Q. How do you dig and pack your trees?

A. Our digging is done in the most careful manner, and when practicable, with a tree-digger (as shown in the accompanying illustration), which insures getting the entire root without bruising or breaking. The digging and packing are given personal attention, and all trees and plants are carefully shaded and kept well moistened until put in neat boxes or bales ready for shipment, fresh sphagnum moss being littered among and around the roots, and clean dry straw around the tops, to prevent drying out and chafing. We have made many improvements in our packing facilities, having nearly doubled the amount of packing-house room within the past year.

Q. How do you grade stock?

A. Our grading is done in the most careful manner, every tree being accurately measured before being packed, and none but good, stocky, thrifty, well-proportioned trees ever being used.

Q. How far can you ship trees?

A. A question we cannot answer accurately. We have never sent stock to a customer (no matter how far), but that word came back to us that the stock arrived in good condition. It has been packed 90 days and yet has been received in first-class condition.

Q. Why is your stock always so bright, clean and free from disease?

A. We are in a comparatively new section of country, where injurious insects and diseases are almost entirely unknown. Thus we have none of the pests that infest old fruit-growing sections! Our growing season is so long that we can make equally as good and large stock in one year as most northern nurseries can in two or three years, consequently our stock is always bright and clean-looking.

Q. How can you afford to pay freight?

A. Many people have a dread of freight charges, and especially so if a hundred miles or more from the nursery, and will often buy of local dealers or canvassers, and pay extravagant prices, rather than order from a reliable nursery that propagates its own trees, because it is a distance from them. Our plan puts a nursery at your own door, and at as low prices as good trees are ever sold.

Q. Do you have special test orchards?

A. We do, and whenever any new variety of fruit is advertised we buy it and it is added to our test orchards, and we also give much time and attention to the crossing of some of the best and choicest fruits, hoping thus to obtain new and valuable varieties. We have acres devoted to such purposes, and the public is getting the benefit of our experience.



Digging trees with tree-digger.

Q. Do you conduct experiments other than those at the Pomona Nurseries and Excelsior Farms?

A. We have not been content to conduct our experimental work entirely at Macclenny, but have, at a great expense, established experimental yards at over twenty places throughout the state, distributed from the northern portion to the southern extremity. We test our trees, plants and seeds, and thus save our customers thousands of dollars.

Q. Do you test your seeds?

A. Yes, all our seeds are tested both as to vitality, purity and adaptability. We have large test grounds, and plant annually hundreds of varieties, selecting from them a few of the choicest, and which prove of sufficient value to warrant us in recommending them to our friends and patrons.

Q. How is your poultry bred?

A. Our poultry is all carefully bred from the choicest strains in the country. In mating-up our pens for breeding, only the choicest and most perfect fowls are used. Cocks are always selected from different strains of the same breed than the pullets. Our pens are carefully arranged, so that there is positively no danger of getting eggs of cross-breeds from us.

Q. Are your chicks raised in confinement?

A. No. As soon as the young chicks are old enough to care for themselves, they have unlimited range on the nursery and farm. In this way we get far stronger and healthier chicks than when raised in close quarters.

Q. What success have others had with your trees?

A. Our trees have been planted with most satisfactory results from Massachusetts to Texas. See the letters from prominent horticulturists throughout this territory; also the illustrations in orchards for which we have furnished trees. There is no better proof of the superiority and the adaptability of our trees for planting over so wide a range of territory than these practical tests.

OUR TREES AND PLANTS UNDER TEST.

The thousands of trees shipped by us into all parts of the South during the past ten years is the best advertisement to our business we have, and many of our new patrons have been influenced to purchase their trees and plants of us from seeing the success their neighbors are having from planting our trees. If you want trees, and those that will give you satisfaction, note the accompanying illustrations from photographs, taken in orchards and grounds in which our trees and plants were used; also, the following extracts from letters from some of the largest fruit-growers and most prominent horticulturists in the South.

The growth of my trees have been marvelous. A more thrifty farm cannot be found in the coast country of Texas. The Mascotte peaches planted 7 months ago are immense in proportion, both as to height and circumference.

E. C. HAYGOOD, Arcadia, Tex.

We shall need a few hundred peach trees in the spring of 1900, but the exact number and varieties desired we are not ready to give now, but will do so later in the season. The 10,000 peaches we planted (here in Connecticut) in 1898, most of which came from you, are growing nicely. We are pleased with your trees, and would like to buy of you again.

GEO. F. PLATT & SON, Milford, Conn.

The trees secured from you the past three years—pear, peach, plum, etc.—are now bearing, and have given excellent satisfaction. The growth has been marvelous, and I have yet to hear of the loss of a single tree.

JOSEPH ARKIN, Hitchcock, Tex.

I have had 28 years' experience in peach-growing in Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, and I consider this section of Florida the most profitable place to grow peaches in the United States. I planted 100 each of Waldo and Angel peach trees in 1894; in 1895 I sold enough peaches to pay for the trees and all expenses of cultivation to that date. In June, 1896, I sold \$450 worth of peaches from 180 trees, 20 having been killed by fire, making \$2.50 per tree for the second year.

F. P. HENDERSON, Lakeland, Fla.

I was wise enough to see that the deficit in my income, caused by the freeze, must be replaced in some way, and as I had found my few peach trees very remunerative, I at once increased my acreage. The first cost of an orchard is comparatively small, peach trees are easily grown and cared for and give quick returns. Most of my peaches are young, but I look forward to greater net returns per acre from my peaches than I ever had from oranges. The trees purchased from you have made the finest and most rapid growth of any that have been planted on my place, and I take pleasure in calling my friends' attention to the fact that yours are the best and cheapest trees in the market.

G. F. HEALY, Jaffery, Fla.

I want your lowest figure on 1,500 of the three earliest varieties for February delivery. I can truly say I have never had such trees as yours. Those set in the spring are enormous; will bear a good crop next year. I shall continue to recommend your trees under any and all circumstances.

G. P. HEALY, Jaffery, Fla.

The 3,000 trees purchased of you have all been planted in my orchard at this place, and have proved most satisfactory in the production of fruit and vigor of trees.

WM. MACKLIN, Dinsmore, Fla.



A 5-year-old Peach tree at Waldo, Fla.

Descriptive List of Fruits

OR, WHAT TO PLANT FOR PROFIT.



IN DESCRIBING and illustrating the fruits, etc., in this Catalogue, we have endeavored to make the descriptions as interesting and comprehensive as possible, giving briefly the information required by the prospective purchaser to enable him to intelligently select the fruits, etc., to his liking, and those best adapted to his particular locality.

Only the best and most profitable varieties are described at length in this Catalogue, because to give lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our own and our customers' fields and orchards. However, we list and briefly describe others that we carry in stock.

Large catalogues, fancy colored plates, long and tedious discussions on scientific horticulture, and lengthy descriptions of every known variety are not what tree planters want in these days, but they do want good trees of tested and tried varieties, that can be depended upon to give plenty of fruit at the right season. All these points are found in the Griffing trees.

ORANGES, AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS.

Notwithstanding the calamities caused by the severe freezes that have visited us during the past few years, each either partly or wholly destroying millions of dollars worth of groves, yet the Orange and other Citrus Fruits today stand at the head of money-making fruits of Florida. A majority

of the growers who are replanting their groves, devoting a portion of their time to peaches and other fruits that give quick returns to the planter, are, as a rule, having their efforts crowned with success, especially those who are planting new groves of the hardier varieties, budded upon the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* stock. Nearly every one fully realizes that some precaution against the cold must be taken, and most growers are working along this line; but there seem to be almost as many theories as to the cheapest and most effective method of protecting the grove as there are planters. To make a success we must consider, when planting a new grove, the hardiness of the tree to be planted, the size of the tree required to produce a given quantity of fruit, and the age at which the tree will come into profitable bearing—all very important points, and which depend largely upon the stock on which the tree is budded—and select trees that will require the minimum amount of protection, if any, and those that will produce profitable crops in the shortest period.

THE CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

Few people fully realize the value of the *Citrus trifoliata* as a stock on which to bud Oranges and other citrus fruits. A prejudice has prevailed against it, as it has been claimed that it dwarfed the trees. Why? Because it has been largely used as a stock to bud Oranges on for tub-planting in the North, for which purpose it is most excellent.



The new and ideal Orange-grove-headed low.

But would not the fact that the trees, when budded upon this stock and planted in small tubs, under adverse conditions, will produce heavy crops of luscious fruit, rather recommend it than condemn it?

NOT DWARFS. The standard varieties when budded on *C. trifoliata* are not sufficiently dwarfed to make them objectionable. In the nursery the growth is nearly or quite equal to those budded on Orange stocks of the same age. In the grove, the trees are inclined to branch near the ground, and the growth is more compact, making beautiful, low-headed trees, like those shown on the opposite page.

Early Bearing. All varieties come into bearing much younger when budded on *C. trifoliata*. The Satsuma Orange, illustrated on page 6, was picked from a tree in the nursery budded upon *C. trifoliata*, within 18 months from the time the bud was set. Groves of standard varieties will come into bearing from 2 to 3 years sooner than when budded on Orange roots, and the first crops of fruit are thin-skinned, juicy and good.

Productiveness. No class of citrus fruits is more productive than *C. trifoliata*, and it seems to impart this tendency to the varieties budded upon it. We have reports from reliable sources that the shy bearers like the Navel will produce large crops of perfect fruit.

Hardiness. The *C. trifoliata* is a native of Japan, where it has long been used as a stock for cultivated varieties of Oranges. It is a deciduous tree, becomes perfectly dormant in winter, and will stand, unprotected, the winters as far north as Philadelphia. The Orange, when budded upon it, hardens up early in the autumn and remains dormant much later than when budded on the Orange stocks, thus reducing the danger period several weeks. The *C. trifoliata* will not start to grow during every warm spell in the winter, as the Orange does.

A Summary of the Advantages of Trifoliata as a Stock for the Orange and Other Citrus Fruits.

The trees thrive and produce fruit under most adverse conditions.

They grow into medium sized, compact trees, from which it is easy to gather the fruit, and also easy to protect from freezes if necessary.

The trees come into bearing younger, thus returning to the planter in the shortest possible time the fruits of his labors in luscious golden fruit.

The trees are very productive, and produce thin-skinned, juicy and good fruit from the first crop.

Last, but not least, the trees are more hardy, thus reducing to a minimum the danger from frost and the cost of protection.

In addition to a complete list of varieties of citrus trees budded on the *Citrus trifoliata* we also have all the standard varieties budded on Sweet or Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks.



Stake-trained Orange Trees.

PRICES OF ORANGES, LEMONS AND GRAPE FRUITS.

Worked either on *Citrus trifoliata*, Sweet or Sour Orange, or Rough Lemon Stock.

	Each	to	100
3-year-old stocks, 1½ to 2 ft., straight trees	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3-year-old stocks, 2 to 3 ft., straight trees	35	3 00	25 00
3-year-old stocks, 3 to 4 ft., straight trees	40	3 50	30 00
4-year-old stocks, 4 to 5 ft., partly branched	50	4 50	35 00
4- and 5-year-old stocks, 5 ft. up, well branched	75	6 00	50 00

SATSUMA. The Satsuma belongs to the Mandarin type or family, and was brought to this country some years ago from Japan, where it is extensively cultivated, especially in the northern portion of the Island Kingdom, where there is danger from frosts.

The hardiest Orange. The Satsuma is the hardiest Orange we have. It ripens its growth earlier in the fall, and is not so likely as other varieties to start its growth during every warm period in the winter. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* it hardens up early and shows few signs of growth, until late in spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

Productiveness. No Orange comes into bearing so young, or produces more abundant crops. Trees in the nursery rows, when allowed to stand over the second and third years, produce heavy crops of excellent fruit; when planted in groves and given plenty of fertilizer and good attention, good crops may be expected the third year.

The most money-making Orange. The Satsuma is decidedly the most money-making Orange for the central and northern portions of Florida and the gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It ripens in October, when Oranges are most wanted in the markets, and brings the highest prices. In 1893 and 1894, the two years that Florida produced the largest crops of Oranges ever known, the Satsuma netted for entire crops from \$3 to \$3.50 per box. There is always a demand for good, sweet, early Oranges. The Satsuma is fully ripe in October, turning to a light golden yellow; the interior is also fully ripe. The segment sacks are a deep, translucent orange-yellow, showing full maturity, and are full of rich, sweet,

exquisitely flavored juice. It is not sour and disappointing, like so many so-called early Oranges. The better it is known in the market the better price it brings.

The fruit is medium size, flattened; color deep, golden yellow; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Trees thornless, and of bushy habit.

Dancy Tangerine. Fruit medium, much flattened; skin thin and glossy, parting readily from the pulp; very sweet and aromatic; a handsome fruit, commanding good prices if well grown. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and prolific. A most excellent sort for planting on *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

Parson Brown. Another native variety, with a good reputation. A very early-ripening variety. Will be much grown for early fruit.

Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag" and few seeds; quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducers to be "the earliest of all."

Centennial. This is a native Florida variety. It is generally considered one of the best native varieties. The fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright colored, with thin, tough skin and sweet and juicy pulp.

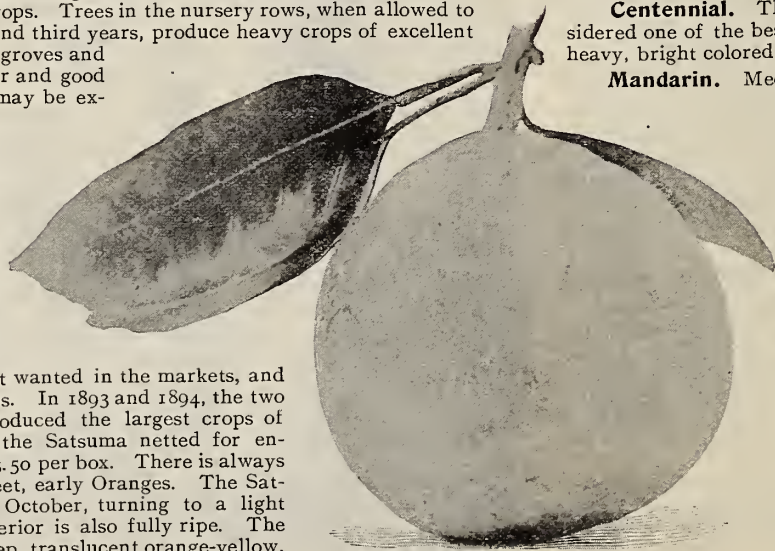
Mandarin. Medium, flattened; yellow; skin thin and loosely adherent to segments; flesh orange-yellow, spicy, aromatic. Tree vigorous, prolific, bears young.

Pineapple. It originated in the Citra district. Is of medium size, fine flavor, and highly recommended as an Orange for hammock or low lands, as the skin is very thin and tough, and it is one of the best shippers known.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable.

Mediterranean Sweet. The best and most prolific imported Orange. Tree a good grower and thornless; bears regularly heavy crops. Fruit first-class and seedless. Will stand several degrees more cold than the common Orange, being nearly as hardy as the Satsuma.

Jaffa. Recently from Syria. Thornless, or nearly so, and a very early bearer and strong grower. We have fruited this variety, and find it excellent; foliage distinct. One of the best.



Satsuma Orange—two-thirds natural size.

Tardiff, Hart's (Hart's Late). Medium size; grain fine; quality above the average. Remains juicy until July, or even later, and is very valuable on that account. The standard late sort. Tree very prolific.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large, flattened; color light, clear orange; quality best. Tree prolific, vigorous, thorny. Native seedling.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium size; rich, juicy, and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. One of the best of the Blood Oranges.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened, very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; keeps and carries well; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Washington Navel. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored. An exceptionally luscious fruit; ranks first in quality. Bears well when budded on rough lemon or *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

Sanford's Mediterranean. Large, late Orange, nearly round, flattened at the ends; quality very good. Trees vigorous and productive.

Sweet Seville. Medium to small; a good keeper and shipper. Trees vigorous and prolific. Ripens very early.

Majorca. Size medium; equals Jaffa in quality. It is a good keeper and shipper. Trees strong, vigorous growers and free bearers.

Early Oblong. Medium size, oblong; very early, and good quality.

Nonpareil. One of the most desirable of very early varieties. Quality best. Trees vigorous and prolific.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT.

Marsh's Seedless. This is one of the most popular of the varieties, the demand for them probably being greater the past few years than for all the other varieties combined. We have not as yet fruited it, but are informed by good authorities that it is almost seedless and good in quality.

Triumph. Small to medium in size, with a heavy, well flavored pulp, with little rag and no bitterness.

Excelsior. Size medium to large; skin smooth; remarkably juicy, but slightly bitter; hangs on the tree without deteriorating until July. Fruit borne in immense clusters. Very prolific.

Aurantium. A chance hybrid between a sweet orange and Pomelo. In size smaller than the common sorts; very sweet, with little or no bitter. Late to ripen; good keeper.

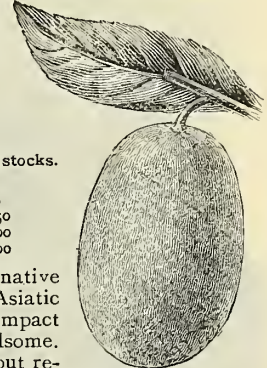
Walters. Medium to large. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. Medium to large size; of most excellent quality.

LEMONS.

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy and of fine quality. Fruit a good shipper. Considered one of the best.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, everbearing, and the fruit is of the best quality as a market Lemon.



Kumquat.

KUMQUATS.

Trees budded only on Sweet Orange and Citrus trifoliata stocks.

Trees on 2- and 3-year-old stocks.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft., few branches	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 ft., branched	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., branched	40	3 50	30 00

Sometimes called the "Kin Kan Orange." A native of Japan, hence it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit; beautiful, compact head; fine foliage; when in fruit, very handsome. Fruit is in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine, and much sought after for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf states should possess some trees of this desirable Orange. Can easily be protected from frosts by covering, being of low, compact growth. It is also especially adapted for planting in tubs for the conservatory or window garden. We have in stock both the **Nagami** (oblong) and the **Murumi** (round) varieties.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$6 00	\$25 00
2-year, 2 to 4 ft.	25	2 25	10 00	
3-year, 4 ft. and up	30	2 50	20 00	

A hardy species of Lemon, which withstands a cold of zero. Of bushy and very thriving habit; leaves trifoliate, dark, glossy green; flowers large, white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June; fruit similar in shape and size to the lime; very acid, and unfit to eat. As a hedge plant it is destined to become very popular; it will grow in almost any soil, and will stand great extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness without injury.

NOT DWARFS. The Trifoliata does not dwarf the standard varieties of Oranges and Citrus Fruits, as many suppose. The trees head low, grow compact and uniform, and make fine groves.

PEACHES.

A fruit adapted to the entire South, and which has done more towards bringing the South into prominence as a fruit-growing section than all others, coming into bearing within the shortest period after planting, being more remunerative than any other fruit grown over such a large area. It is decidedly a fruit of the people, and should be grown by every one.

If our natural or other advantages place us in a position to more successfully grow any one kind of tree than all others, either in nursery or orchard, that tree is the Peach. No section of the United States could be better adapted to the Peach than ours.

Scattered about in cotton fields are old native trees where they sprang up from a chance seed dropped by some plowboy or some one else enjoying a delicious Peach in years gone by. These native trees are very prolific, and thousands of bushels of fruit fall to the ground yearly, and after the Peach has rotted away, the pits are gathered up and sold to nurserymen at remunerative prices.

Our stock is all grown from such seed here in the very section where they are gathered, and our trees are the most thrifty and vigorous that can be found.

Peaches are grown more or less the world over, but among the great number of classes or types known, each group has some section to which it is naturally adapted, and while it will make a luxuriant growth, will never fruit profitably in any other. We can successfully grow any variety known up to a bearing age, when they must be transplanted in their natural sections to bear well.

Among the most successful classes or types planted in the United States are the **Peen-to**, a type suited only to Florida and extreme southern points of Texas and other Gulf states. **Honey**, a type adapted to a section from about central Peninsular Florida north to about central Georgia and corresponding latitudes west to the Rio Grande river, in Texas. **Spanish** the native Peach of all the extreme Lower South. **Chinese Cling**, a type to which varieties such as Elberta, Thurber, General Lee, etc., belong, which adapt themselves to an area extending from northern Florida and corresponding latitudes as far north as Peaches are successfully raised, but are most



Results from planting Griffing's Trees.



Mascotte Peach. (See opposite page.)

extensively planted in Georgia. **Persian**, a class to which all common varieties of the North belong; some few will succeed fairly well as far South as the extreme northern part of Florida, but they are more at home and mostly planted in the older Peach-growing sections of the North. Besides these we have two late introductions, the **Dwarf Japan Blood** and **Red Ceylon**, from Japan and the Isle of Ceylon respectively, which we will class as **Oriental Bloods**. The former, we believe, will adapt itself to any section where the Chinese Cling or Spanish types will succeed, but the latter will not succeed further north than will the Peen-to type.

We believe that it would be of little interest to the average planter, who wishes trees that will

bear fruit, to know what class or type his trees belong to, so we will not bore him with two or three pages containing the history and classification in races or types of all the Peaches we have, but will list them in such a way that he can select varieties adapted to his section. For the benefit of those who may wish to know the particular classification of their trees, we list them with abbreviations following the names and descriptions, which will show to which class they belong.

If the planter will be governed by our classification, he can scarcely make a mistake in his selection of varieties. We have traveled and made Peach culture a study from extreme South Florida to the great lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and feel confident that no one is better posted as to their adaptability than are we. The following classification gives the results of our observations, and can be relied upon.

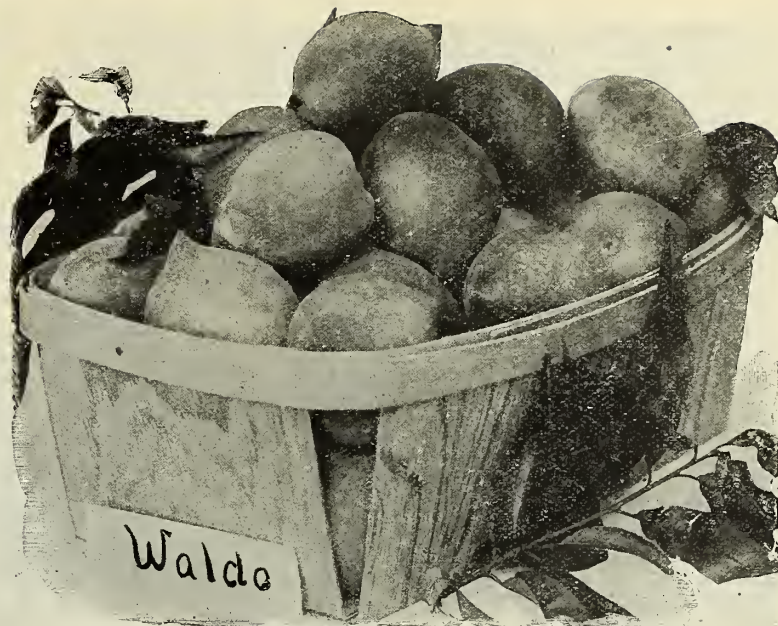
The abbreviations indicating class or type of each variety following name are explained in the following key: (P.-to.) Peen-to, (Hon.) Honey, (Sp.) Spanish, (C. C.) Chinese Cling, (Per.) Persian, (O. B.) Oriental Bloods.

PRICES OF PEACHES, unless noted in description:

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., small size	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$45 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	13	1 10	7 00	55 00
1-year, 4 to 6 ft., standard size	15	1 30	9 00	70 00
1-year, 6 ft. and up, extra fine	25	2 00	14 00	100 00

The trees received to-day; they were very nice, and came in good condition.—M. W. HENDRICKS, Fernandina, Fla.

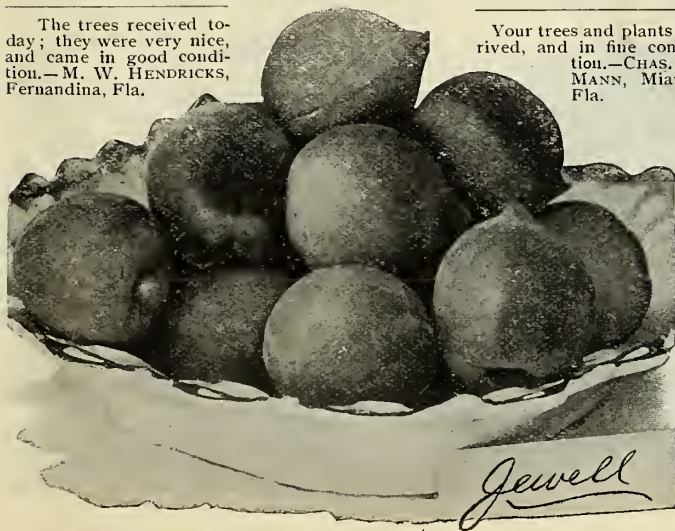
Your trees and plants arrived, and in fine condition.—CHAS. A. MANN, Miami, Fla.



NEW PEACHES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

MASCOTTE. (P.-to and Sp.) A seedling of Waldo, retaining the good points of the parent Peach and possessing many superior qualities. It was the choice out of a large number of seedlings raised from seed saved from Waldo Peaches, and from the general characteristics of the trees and fruit we suppose it to be crossed with some larger Peach of the Spanish type.

The size and shape of the Mascotte are all that could be desired for an early market Peach, or for home use, specimens frequently measuring 9½ inches in circumference, and thirty Peaches often filling a 4-quart basket used in the standard 6-basket carriers. The shape of the Mascotte is perfect, being nearly round, with a small point. In general appearance it is one of the most attractive Peaches ever offered; color a rich, creamy yellow, washed or flecked with carmine, shading almost to a purple on the side most exposed to the sun; flesh is creamy white, shading to red near the pit. The firm, yet juicy, rich and luscious flesh of the Mascotte literally melts in one's mouth while eating it.



Mascotte ripens a few days later than Waldo. It fills a gap in the market between the first Georgia Peaches, such as Alexander, Amsden, etc., and the famous Elberta, Oviedo, and other varieties of later freestones, thus giving almost an entirely clear market, both North and South.

The range of adaptability is over the entire gulf coast country. By reason of its descending from the Peen-to family, its adaptability is assured as far south on the peninsula of Florida or in southern Texas as Peaches can be grown, and its success here with us, and being a late bloomer, assure its success as far north as the northern portions of Georgia and corresponding latitudes. Those who plant the Mascotte will find it a

Peach late to bloom, early to ripen, large-sized, admirably shaped, handsomely colored, excellent quality, perfect freestone, and a good shipper.

Prices, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$12.50 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

EVERBEARING. (Sp.) The introducer, Mr. P. J. Berckmans, claims that this is no fake, but a true everbearing Peach. The following is what he says of it:

"This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

"1. Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

"2. As the tree blossoms during a long period, a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree began to bear, 8 years ago.

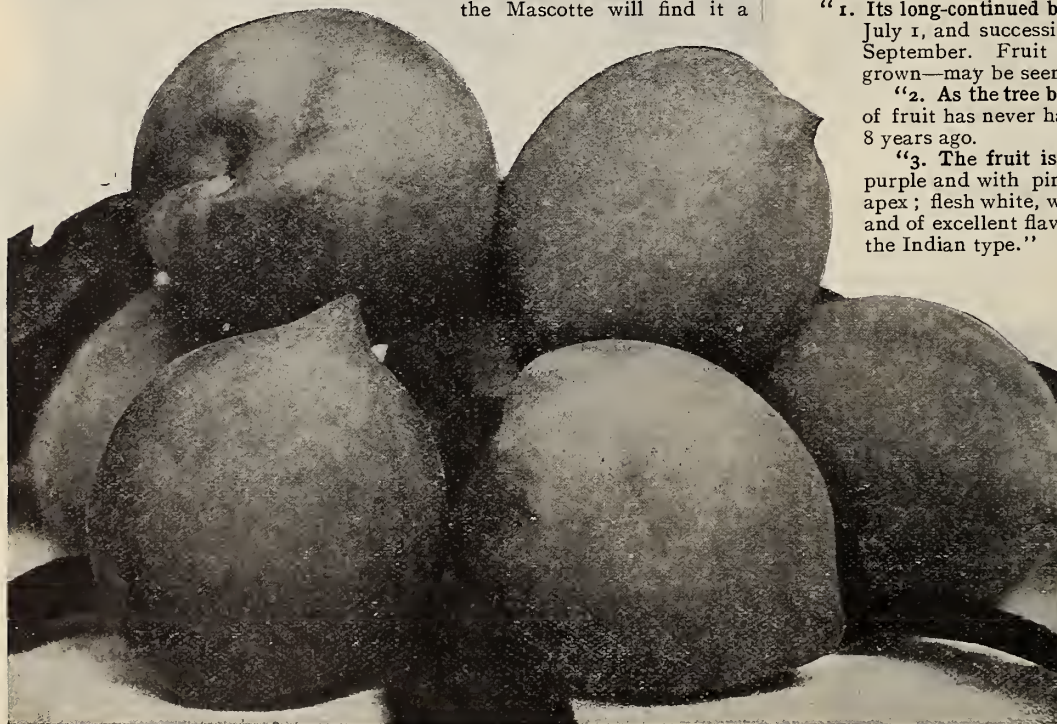
"3. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone, of the Indian type."

Prices, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$12.50 per 100; 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Varieties best adapted to North Florida and corresponding latitudes.

Waldo. (P-to.) Most profitable and best very early Peach in our orchards, and equally well adapted to south Florida. Tree a vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peen-to family; very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright, yellowish red, washed with carmine on side next to sun; flesh nearly white, red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and fine; quality excellent. One of the best; freestone. Ripens about June 1.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. During the past few years we have been

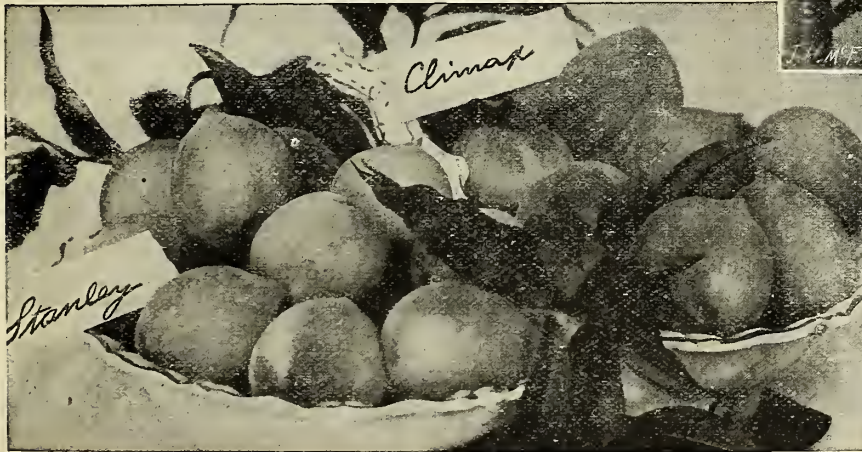
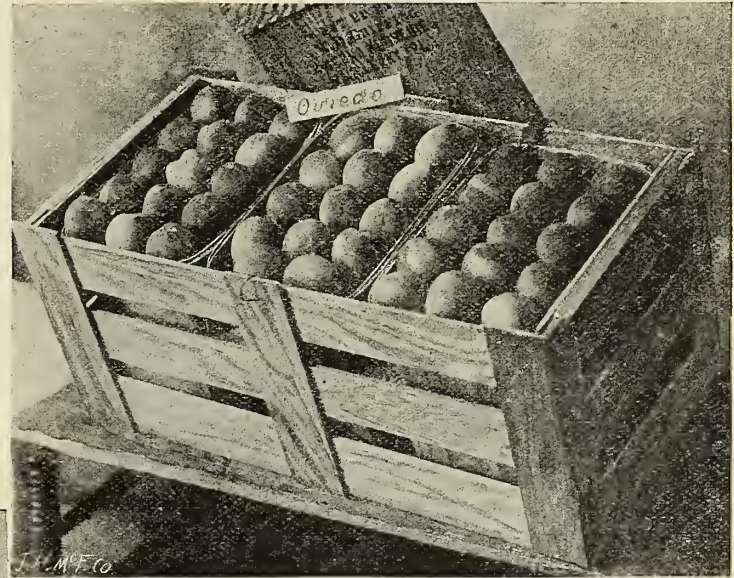


Florida Gem.

shipping them before the last of the Waldo were gone, and have found them equally as profitable. Size medium to large, measuring 2 by 2½ inches in diameter; resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. Ripens June 15 to July 1.

Oviedo. (Hon.) Beyond all doubt the largest and best Peach for this latitude. What the Oviedo lacks in earliness it more than makes up in size and quality. What the Elberta is to Georgia, the Oviedo is to Florida and all the Gulf coast country. Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; pit very small; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste equally as well as any northern Peach; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone. Blooms with native Peaches; is a sure and abundant bearer. Ripe early in July, at a season when Peaches are most wanted in market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the native crop comes in.

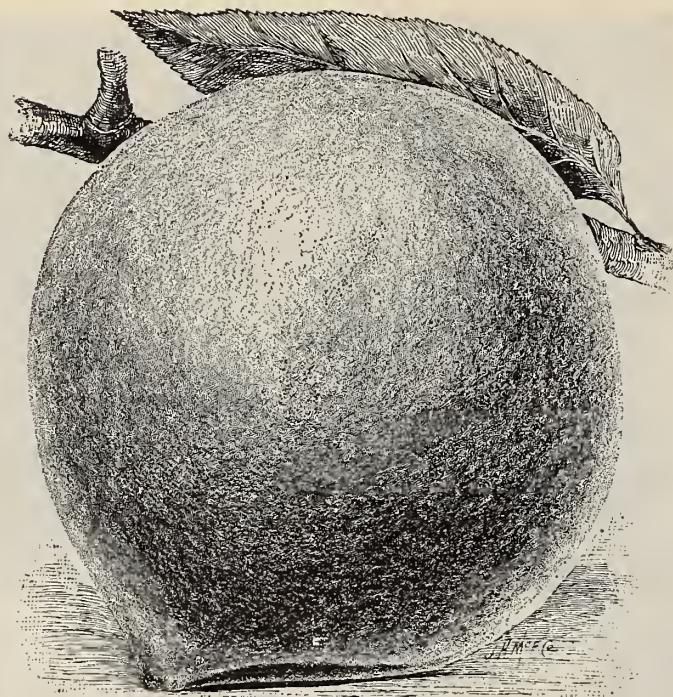
Jewell. (P-to.) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in central and northern Florida, and in southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf coast. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, and ripens its fruit fully two weeks in advance of that famous Peach. It has been largely planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it wherever



planted. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, nearly covered with red and heavily washed with carmine on the sunny side; flesh nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. A most desirable Peach for early market or home use. Freestone. Ripe the latter part of May.

Climax, or Hornes' Hybrid. (Hon.) Tree of vigorous growth and very prolific. Size medium, slightly oblong, with recurved point; slight suture; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, juicy, sweet and sprightly, with more acid than found in the Honey; freestone. Ripens about July 1.

Stanley. (Hon.) Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape roundish oblong; size medium; clingstone; sweet and of excellent quality. A heavy bearer and good shipper. Matures 10 days later than Honey.

*Bidwell's Early.*

Imperial. (Hon.) In shape roundish oblong; size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone; quality best. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

Angel. (P.to.) Origin near Waldo, Florida. Large, round; flesh white, melting, rich, juicy, subacid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parents. Trees bloom fully one month later than the Peen-to. Ripe June 20 to July 5.

Dwarf Japan Blood. (O. B.) A blood freestone of good size and appearance and excellent quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree of comparatively recent introduction.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Resembles Crawford's Early. Very prolific. Fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red; rich, juicy; freestone. Matures in July.

La Reine. (Sp.) Very strong grower; fruit large and of good quality, highly colored; clingstone. Ripens July 20 to 25.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Native seedling; good grower, and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone. A nice, valuable Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) Native seedling of strong growth. Fruit large, of good quality and color; freestone. Matures Sept. 25 to Oct. 10.

OTHER VARIETIES adapted to this section, which we carry in stock, are:

Early Cream. (Hon.) Medium size, white-fleshed, freestone. July 1.

Honey. (Hon.) Small; white flesh; freestone; very sweet. June 5.

Pallas. (Hon.) Fruit good size; freestone. Ripe July 1 to 15.

Texas. (Sp.) Fruit large, good; freestone. Ripe July 20 to 25.

Estella. (Sp.) A new Peach; freestone. Ripe in August.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; freestone. Matures late in July.

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Size medium; clingstone. Ripe June 25.

Sangmel. (Hon.) A blood clingstone. Ripe July 1.

Colon. (Hon.) A blood freestone. Ripe July 1.

Triana. (Hon.) Size large; a good freestone. Ripe June 25.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, oblong; clingstone. Ripe June 15.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, round; freestone. Ripe August 25.

Sunset. (Sp.) Large, oblong; clingstone. Ripe August 1.

Mamie Ross. (C. C.) Large; flesh white; clingstone. Ripe June 15.

Lulu. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; freestone. Ripe Aug. 10.

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large and prolific; clingstone. Ripe Aug. 5.

Elma. (Sp.) Size medium; clingstone. Ripe July 25.

Edith. (Sp.) Large, round as a ball; flesh white; cling. July 25.

Countess. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; flesh white, rich and juicy; freestone. Ripe July 15.

Columbia. (Sp.) Very large; flesh yellow; free. Ripe July 20.

Carpenter's Cling. (Sp.) From Texas. Large; white. July 15.

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) From Texas. Purple flesh; cling. July 20.

Varieties best adapted to Middle and Southern Florida and the extreme southern points of Texas.

Bidwell's Early. (P.to.) To the credit of this Peach more than any other is due the great success of Peach-growing in south Florida. It is the first ordinary shaped Peach on the market. In the extreme lower part of the state it matures in April. The Bidwell's Early is the standard-bearer in all commercial orchards of south Florida. Size medium; shape nearly round, with short, recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with

carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in north Florida on account of early blooming and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens its fruit in April and May, and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) An upright, vigorous grower, and nearly frost-proof. This variety has been known to set and ripen a good crop of fruit when nearly all of the other varieties that were in bloom at the same time were killed by frost. Size large, specimens measuring 8 and 8½ inches in circumference each way; color rich, waxy yellow; flesh yellowish white, rich, juicy, melting, and of splendid quality. Very prolific bearer; cling. Matures from June 20 to July 10. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, specimens having been kept sound and in good condition for over a week.

Super. (P.-to.) New. Originated at Lake Helen, Fla., and is said to be a decided success in south Florida. Claimed to be an improvement over Bidwell's Early, and should be tested in every locality.

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy, annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood-red; freestone. A very promising variety for the extreme South. Ripens in May.

Jewel, Waldo, Angel, Oviedo, Stanley and Florida Gem. Good descriptions will be found of these varieties with the descriptions of Peaches adapted to north Florida. All of these Peaches are equally as well adapted to south Florida as to the northern part of the state.

OTHER VARIETIES especially adapted to south Florida, and which we carry in stock, are:

Yum Yum, Maggie, and Florida Own. All are very similar to Bidwell's Early. The originators have claimed some special point of advantage for each. We consider them as good as Bidwell's Early. Others which will succeed in South Florida, which are described with varieties for north Florida, are **Early Cream, Florida Crawford, La Reine, and Gibbons' October.**

Varieties best adapted to some portions of North Florida, all Georgia and other states in corresponding latitudes, and to the North as far as Peaches are a success.

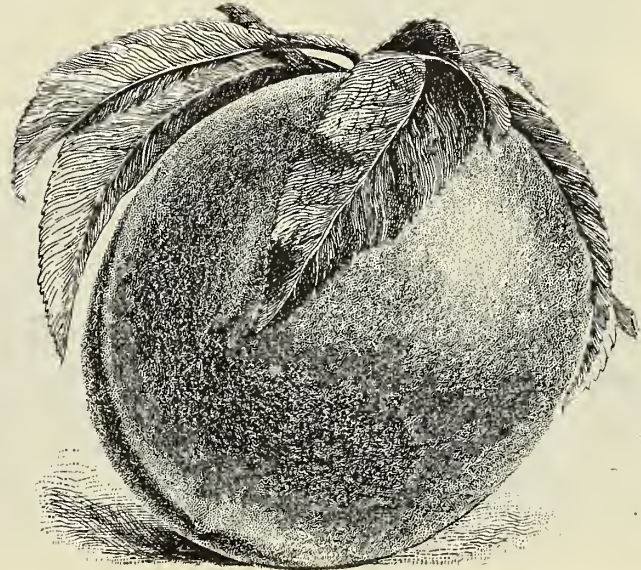
Elberta. (C. C.) This Peach is now planted in large quantities throughout the entire country. There has never been enough trees to supply the demand. The fruit is large; freestone; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. To give an idea of its popularity, the

large growers of Peaches, in planting an orchard, plant more Elberta than all other varieties combined. Season medium.

Sneed. (C. C.) The earliest Peach known; ripens in Georgia the middle of May. Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; is of fine quality, and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.

Triumph. (Per.) New. The earliest yellow Peach known; ripens with the Alexander, just after Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy; very productive of medium to large, round Peaches. Skin yellow, with rich red blush all over the sunny side; flesh yellow; ripens up all at once, evenly clear to the pit; freestone, and a good keeper. The most popular new Peach on the market.

Alexander. (Per.) Above medium, globular; color greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red, turning almost to a purple where exposed to the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; usually adheres to the stone. Ripe May 20 to 30. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young.



Sneed.

Connecticut (Per.) New. A hardy New England seedling, that originated there some 10 years ago. Tree vigorous, hardy, with frost-proof fruit-buds of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet, high-flavored; freestone. Ripe before Early Crawford.

Emma. (C. C.) Was originated by the same gentleman who originated the Elberta, and he has shown his faith in it by planting a very large orchard in that variety. This Peach is very large, yellow, with light crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy. Quality best; freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after the Elberta. Where this Peach has been shipped to market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than the Elberta.

Greensboro. (Per.) Beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow; size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly and evenly from the pit, from which it parts freely when fully ripe. Is largely planted in parts of Georgia and North Carolina, and is claimed to ripen a few days ahead of the Alexander.

Waddell. (C. C.) A remarkable new Peach of the North China strain. Tree a heavy, stocky grower, with low spreading habit. Fruit is of medium size, oblong, rich, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; skin thick; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sweet and melting, when fully ripe; freestone. Ripe early in June. J. H. Hale, the famous Georgia Peach-grower, says of it: "I am willing to risk my Peach reputation on the claim that Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of its season."

Carman (C. C.) A Peach of the North China strain. The originator claims it a seedling of a sister of Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger, darker-colored foliage.

The Texas Farm and Ranch says of it: "Carman Peach is large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best flavored early Peach we know. The skin is tough, and it is just the Peach to ship a long distance." Large

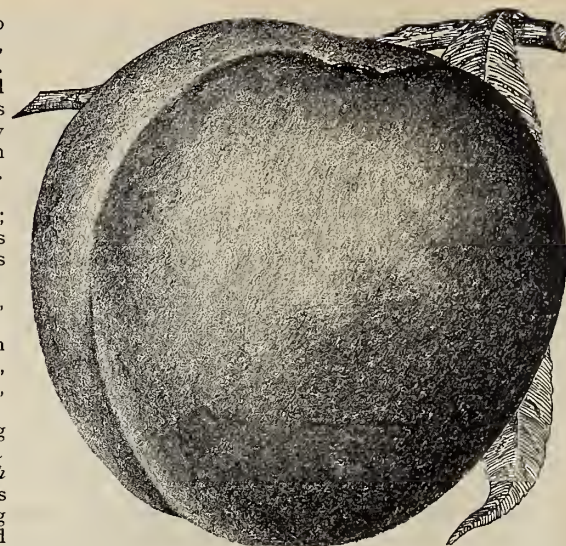
size, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red; of a sprightly, vinous flavor; freestone. Ripe June 15 to 20.

Matthews' Beauty. (Per.) A large yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper; freestone. Ripe early in August.

Mascotte (P.-to. and Sp.) Described with varieties for north Florida, but we believe it will succeed well as far north as northern Georgia and corresponding latitudes.

Japan Blood (O. B.) Described with varieties for north Florida.

Besides these described, we have in stock a full supply of **Amelia** (Per.), **Arkansas Traveler** (Per.), **Belle of Georgia** (C. C.), **Champion** (Per.), **Chinese Free** (C. C.), **Chinese Cling** (C. C.), **Crawford's Early** (Per.), **Crawford's Late** (Per.), **Downing** (Per.), **Early Beatrice** (Per.), **Early Tillotson** (Per.), **Foster** (Per.), **General Lee** (C. C.), **Globe** (Per.), **Husted's Early** (Per.), **Hale's Early** (Per.), **Heath Cling** (Per.), **Hill's Chili** (Per.), **Jessie Kerr** (Per.), **John Hass** (Per.), **Lady Ingold** (Per.), **Lorentz** (Per.), **Mountain Rose** (Per.), **Muir** (Per.), **Oldmixon Free** (Per.), **Oldmixon Cling** (Per.), **Nix Late** (Per.), **Picquett's Late** (Per.), **Salway** (Per.), **Smock** (Per.), **Stump the World** (Per.), **Thurber** (C. C.), **Wheatland** (Per.), **Yellow Mystery** (Per.), **Wonderful** (Per.), and **Wilder** (Per.). These are all too well known in the sections where they are adapted to need descriptions.



Emma.



PLUMS.

Too much cannot be said of this delicious fruit. Now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced during the past few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its Plum orchard, from which, when planted with a selection of the oriental family, Plums can be picked from June to the first of September. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

Japan Plums rival in beauty of color and deliciousness of flavor the choicest of all Pomona's gifts. The trees grow so quickly, produce so abundantly, and the fruit is so large and fine, that it is possible to produce these delicious Plums as abundantly and cheaply as our most common peaches. So far they seem to thrive equally well on light, dry, or quite heavy, moist soil. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality, and many of them will keep from 10 days to 2 weeks after picking, a great point in their favor for marketing.

LUTHER BURBANK'S NEW PLUMS.

The horticultural world is again indebted to Mr. Luther Burbank, who has so justly been called "The Wizard of Horticulture," for three new, and probably three of the most valuable Plums that have ever been offered to the tree-planting public. The following is in part what Mr. Burbank says of his new Plums in "New Creations."

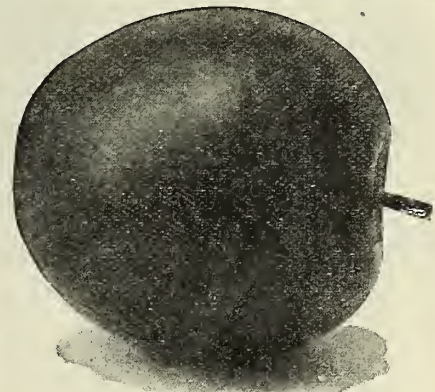
New Plum, "APPLE." The tree is a fine, strong grower, with peculiar light brown bark. Its ease of propagation is one of its most surprising characteristics, again resembling the apple. The fruit is striped and mottled like Imperial Gage until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high-flavored, sweet or subacid flesh is rather firm, pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink; nearly freestone. Ripens here soon after "Burbank," and sometimes keeps a month.

New Plum, AMERICA. The fruit of America is larger than the average Japan Plum, and from 4 to 16 times as large as the popular American varieties, such as Robinson, Wild Goose, Marianna, Wootton, Pottawottomie and others. Fruit glossy, coral-red. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank or Robinson, and is a splendid keeper.

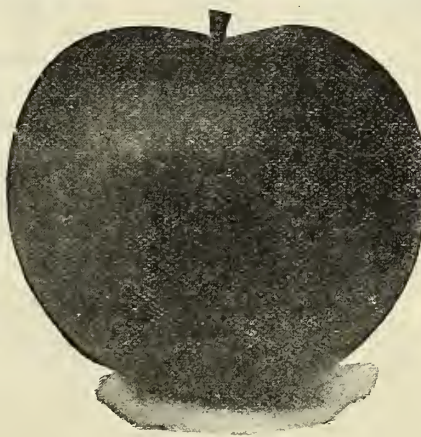
New Plum, CHALCO. The fruit, which ripens just before the Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, yellow flesh and small seed. The fruit is almost as stemless as the peach, and completely surrounds the older branches as thick as it can stick, like kernels on a large ear of corn. A superior shipping Plum, as it ripens well when picked green; keeps nearly, or quite a month.

PRICES OF BURBANK'S NEW PLUMS:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., medium size	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
4 to 5 ft., standard size	40	3 50	25 00



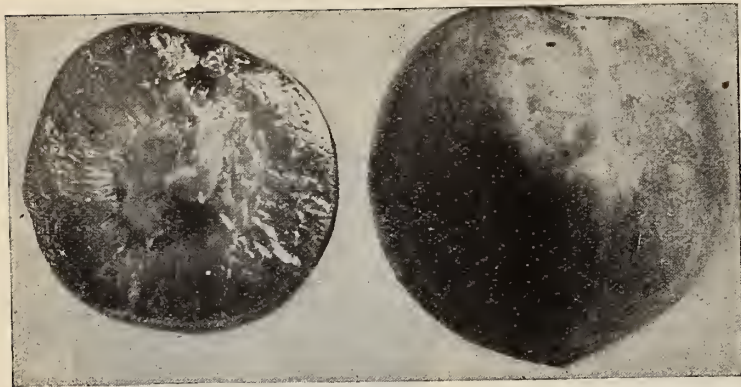
New Plum, America.



New Plum, Apple.



New Plum, Chalco.



Abundance.

GENERAL LIST OF PLUMS.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., small size	\$0 10	\$0 80	\$6 00	\$45 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	13	1 10	7 00	55 00
1-year, 4 to 6 ft., standard size	15	1 30	9 00	70 00
1-year, 6 ft. and up, extra fine	25	2 00	14 00	100 00

Abundance (Lovett's). Medium to large, round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. A strong-growing, upright tree, and very prolific.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. Too much cannot be said of the quality of this Plum.

Hale. Prof. L. H. Bailey, the highest American authority on Japan Plums, in Cornell Bulletin 106, January, 1896, "Revised Opinions of Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum; usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), not stringy, with a very delicious, slightly acid peachy flavor;

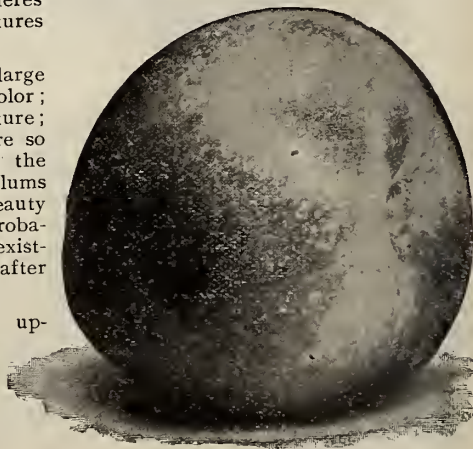
skin somewhat sour; cling; very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japanese Plums."

Wickson. New. One of Mr. Burbank's more recent introductions. That he recommends it, alone makes it worthy of a trial by all. A cross between Kelsey and Burbank. Mr. Burbank says of it: "The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving, is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and is evenly distributed all over the tree. From the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening, the fruit is of a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or it can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. Among the many thousand Japanese Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities."

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. Matures last of July.

Mikado. A very large Plum of greenish yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence; ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

Normand. Strong, upright-growing tree, very productive; fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and a short stem; skin golden yellow, with slight blush—a beauty;



Hale.

flesh firm, meaty, yellow, of high quality; freestone, small pit. Ripens just after Abundance. Valuable for family or fancy market.

White Kelsey. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity, like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor.

Yeddo. Much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; 10 days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

Willard. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh; freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked.

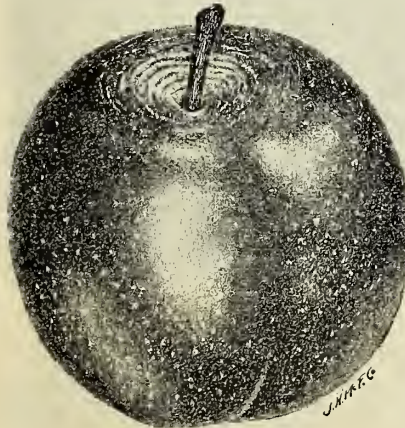
Red June. A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

Berckmans (Botan). Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling; an exceptionally good keeper. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next

to Burbank in value is a little later, and is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a strong grower. Should be extensively planted for market; is excellent for home use and for canning.

Babcock. Fruit large, round-conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom; rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens middle of June.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm; quality good; pit small. Ripens several weeks before Kelsey.



Burbank.

Excelsior. This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, round, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality; highly valued in South Florida. Ripens early in June.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. A very showy and fine market fruit. Prolific bearer.

Golden Beauty. Size large; of a beautiful golden yellow; sweet and good; tree an annual and abundant bearer. Ripens in August.

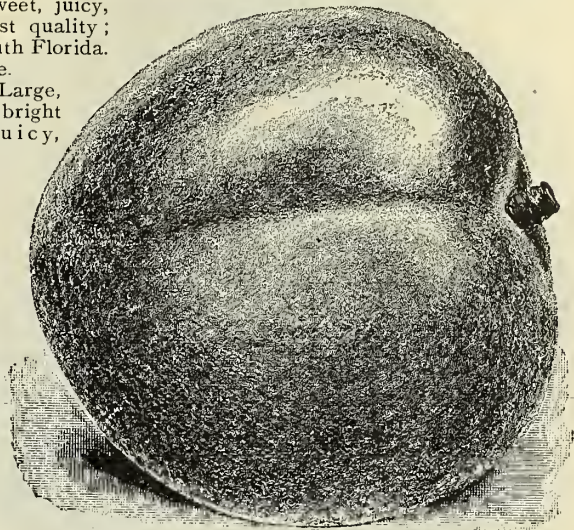
Imperial Cherry Plum. A novelty in Plums; fruit small, borne in large clusters, and resembles cherries in both appearance and flavor; excellent for culinary purposes. Trees commence to bear quite young and produce enormous crops. Ripe in August.

Orange Cherry Plum. A small acid Plum about the size of cherries; well thought of by some for culinary purposes; not as good as Imperial Cherry Plum, but ripens earlier.

IN ADDITION to the varieties of Plums above listed and described, we have also the following choice varieties: **Chase, Bailey, Botankio, Chabot, Hoyo Smomo, Ogon, Okute Smomo, Prunus Pissardii, Red Nagate, and Dorris.** All of these are highly recommended and are favorites with some.

It is with pleasure that I write to you about your trees that I received last Wednesday, March 30, as I ordered. The trees were the finest that I ever bought, and I think I have bought from almost every reliable nursery in the Eastern States. I think you deserve large patronage, and more so from the planters, for these are the finest lot of trees I ever saw shipped here. Allow me to thank you for your kind treatment, and if in the future I can do any good, I will only be too glad to do so.

J. D. SCOUT, Smyrna, Del.



Wickson.



Tane-Nashi Persimmon.

Japan Persimmons should, therefore, be careful to avoid getting the imported stock, or in buying from American growers that have not fruited and taken pains to separate the varieties.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., small size	\$0 20	\$1 40	\$12 50	\$75 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	25	1 75	14 00	90 00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size	30	2 00	17 50	130 00

Hyakume. Very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; the color of the skin is rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at the apex; the flesh is dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency, and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties in cultivation; keeps well. Tree of good growth, and a free bloomer.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; bears immense crops in localities adapted to its culture. In the Southern states it is most suitable for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They require protection from early spring frosts.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$75 00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra size	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Bongoume (Bungo). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Santa Fe. Originated on the shores of Santa Fe Lake, in Florida, and has borne good crops annually for several years. Blooms and ripens its fruit same time as the Peen-to peach, hence a very early variety. Fruit medium, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; best quality; freestone.

Hubbard. Imported from Japan. Said to be one of the best and largest in cultivation there. Has succeeded well in southern Louisiana.

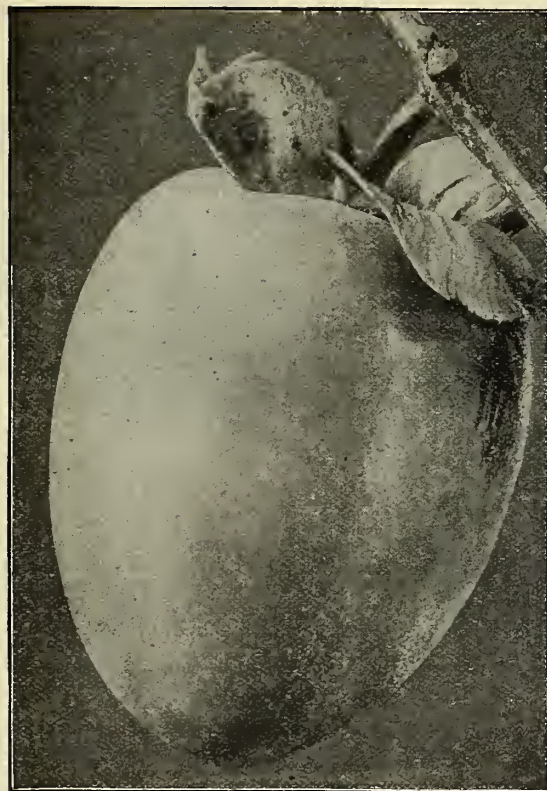
THE DIOSPYRUS KAKI.

(Japanese Persimmon.)

The Japan Persimmon trees that we offer are all grafted below the ground on native American Persimmon stock, which makes larger and better trees than those grown upon the imported Japanese stock, the latter being deficient in roots and short-lived.

Great confusion has existed as to the correct nomenclature of this most valuable fruit. The names, as indicated by the labels on the imported trees, cannot be relied upon, there often being one variety sent out under several names, and in some cases several varieties under the same name. We have fruited in our own test orchard every variety we offer, besides many others, and only two out of our whole list proved true to the names they were bought under. Great pains have been taken to separate the varieties, and in selecting only the best and choicest to propagate from. We can, therefore, guarantee every variety we offer to be true to name. Purchasers of

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 5 ft. and upward, extra size	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
2-year, 4 to 5 ft., partly branched	40	3 00	25 00	
2-year, 5 ft. and upward, well branched; fine	50	4 00	35 00	



Tsuru Persimmon.

to eat while still hard. Tree a heavy bearer, and very thrifty.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong conical, with sharp point, very showy; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow, some seed; astringent until fully ripe, then very good. Tree vigorous and shapely, and useful as an ornamental, aside from its fine fruit.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, always showing a peculiar corrugated appearance at the stem end; somewhat four-sided, with well-defined quarter marks at apex; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; flesh yellow, with but few seeds, rich, meaty, free from astringency; quality fine. Tree a good bearer.

Dai Dai Maru. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct light foliage. Fruit medium size, shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh white, quality very fine.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine. Tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Tsuru. Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties; slender, pointed; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange-colored, with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seeds, which are very few; very astringent until ripe, and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper, and of good quality when fully ripe. Tree a heavy bearer.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; the flesh is a dark brown color, verging into purple and is quite seedy; in quality it is one of the very best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good

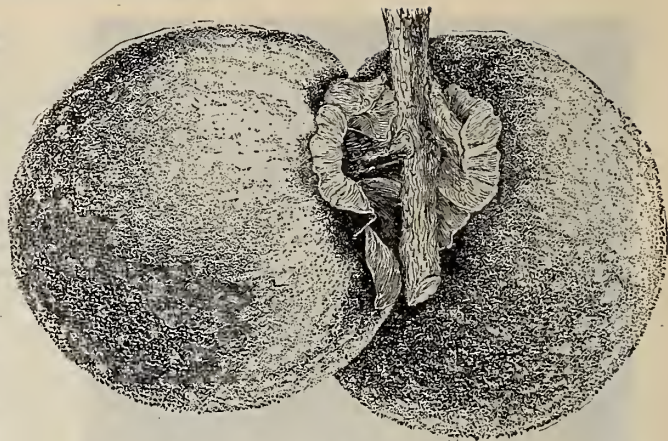


Hyakume Persimmon in our grounds, 2 years from planting.

Triumph. Origin near Sanford, in Orange county, Florida, from seed from Japan. Its quality is of the best; size medium, tomato-shaped; a pretty carmine on a yellow ground; very productive, the crop from a single tree having brought \$16. Ripe in October, and holds on the tree until January.

Costata. Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin salmon-yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe, and then very fine; one of the latest to ripen, and a good keeper. Tree the most ornamental of all, it being a very upright, rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest of the Japanese Persimmons, it is the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; color reddish yellow. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually commence finding ripe specimens on the trees the latter part of August, and continues to ripen until December; the trees often hang full of luscious fruit as late as Christmas. When allowed to remain on the trees until soft it is excellent, being the sweetest and finest flavored variety we have. Trees vigorous, and reliable bearers, usually producing fruit the second year from planting. One of the most hardy varieties.



Zengi Persimmon.

BEFORE ORDERING read the Terms and Conditions of Sale, on third cover page.

PEARS.

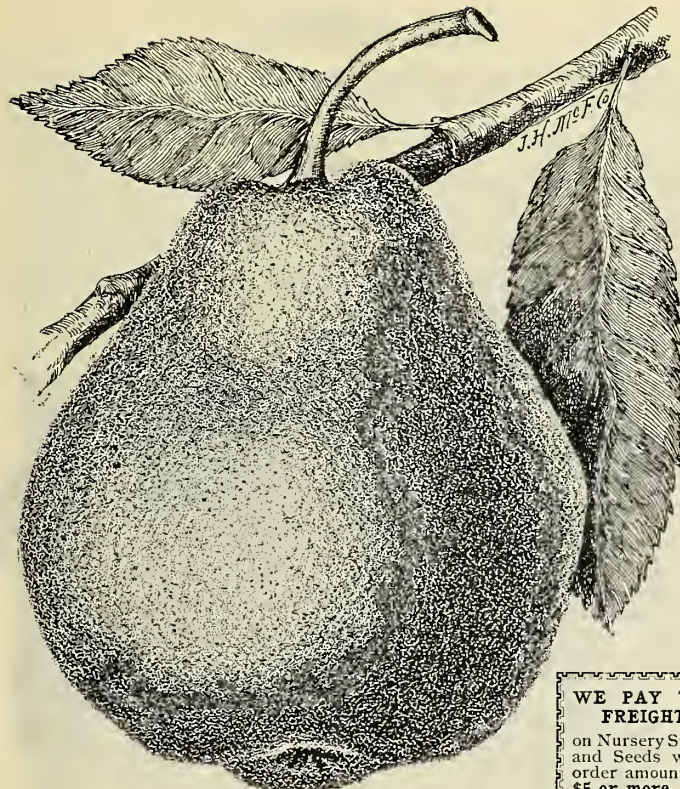
Growing Pears for the Northern markets is no longer an experiment in the South, but a positive success; so much has been published in the agricultural papers, and others, during the past few years, giving facts and figures to prove the profit in it, that we need not argue the point here, but will say that any one having a piece of ground available, and selecting varieties adapted to our climate and soil, can hardly make a mistake by planting a Pear orchard. The varieties which we recognize as standing at the head, and combining all the qualities required in this fruit, are on our list.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., small size	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$7 00	1-year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	15	1 20	9 00	1-year, 6 ft. and up, extra fine	25	2 00	15 00

Le Conte. A cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow. Maturity from July 1 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Mr. Stringfellow, the pioneer Le Conte grower of Texas, says that he first found out the superior quality of Le Conte after eating his own fruit in Chicago. The secret lies in picking the fruit a little in advance of its having attained full growth, and while yet free from the slightest tinge of yellow, and keeping it confined in boxes or barrels for a week or ten days, shut up in its own atmosphere. These conditions are perfect when the fruit is shipped to distant markets by freight, after having, of course, been properly picked and packed. If any person should desire to test the quality of Le Conte as our northern friends see them, we would suggest that he pick a barrelful at the proper stage, as above, head the barrel up, leave it in the shade for a week or ten days, and then take the head out and sample the contents. If he has some of the fruit to compare it with that which was picked at the same time and left lying around exposed to light and air, he will wonder how he came to have two varieties, when he supposed they were all Le Contes, and will never afterward eat a Le Conte "out of hand" if he can get one to eat "out of a barrel."



Le Conte Pear. (Half size.)



Cincinco Pear.

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an imma-

WE PAY THE
FREIGHT
on Nursery Stock
and Seeds when
order amounts to
\$5 or more.

ture condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with, or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

Mikado. Medium, shape globular, flattened at stem and apex; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Inferior as a dessert fruit, but excellent for canning. Very prolific; matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Idaho. Core small; skin golden yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, like the Le Conte.

Garber. This Pear, in growth of tree, closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but probably is more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens three weeks later. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.

Cincinco. New. A Sand Pear of about the same type as Kieffer and Garber. Very large, rough in outline; quality about the same as Kieffer. Originated in South Florida; succeeds farther South than any other sort.

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation; bears early and well. Ripe July 20.

Comet, or Lawson. This Pear is now attracting a good deal of attention, and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit about medium size, and of most beautiful crimson color, on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant, though not of best quality. Ripe early in July.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow with blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Wilder. A beautiful early Pear, bell-shaped; yellow, with slight blush; flesh yellow, fine-grained, subacid; does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, and bears young. July.

Fitzwater. A vigorous, upright grower; very healthy. Fruit a beautiful canary or golden yellow, of medium size, slightly flushed on one cheek, with a few freckles distributed evenly over the surface; flesh juicy and melting; flavor better than Bartlett; small core and seeds. November.

Buffum. Small or medium; buttery, sweet and of high flavor; productive. Tree a compact grower. Ripens in August.

Belle Lucrative. Above medium size; yellowish green; melting and fine. A good grower and bearer. One of the very best Pears, and should be in every collection. August.

Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit of inferior quality, valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June.

Cole's Coreless. Medium to large; bright yellow when fully ripe; quality good to best. September. Peculiar in having no core and practically no seeds.

APPLES.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size	20	1 50	10 00
2-year, 5 ft. and up, extra size	25	2 00	15 00

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in this county for a number of years by the late William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good. A fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best early Apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich, subacid, fine flavor. Tree a good grower and productive. Early in July.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Red June. Size medium; bright red. A well known and very valuable southern Apple. Tree a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality. A moderate grower; good bearer. Ripens late in fall.

Maiden's Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow, with a red cheek; beautiful; tender, pleasant, but not high-flavored. Tree an erect, free grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market Apple. August and September.

Besides these, we have in stock **Yellow Transparent, Ben Davis, Alexander, King, Walbridge, Chenango Strawberry, Duchess, Wealthy; also Transcendent and Whitney Crabs,** all of which are worthy a trial in every section.

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to divert birds from other more valuable fruits.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$70 00
1-year, 4 to 6 ft., standard size	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1-year, 6 ft. and up, extra size	25	2 00	13 00	100 00

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry; more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold. Tree a very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit 4 months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous excellent; very prolific. Greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. Handsome as well as profitable.

Russian. Much prized by some. A very rapid grower, and hardy for the South.

Multicaulis. The Silkworm Mulberry. Tree a very rapid grower, the leaves are used as food for the silk worm.




Hicks' Everbearing Mulberry.

Having used order sheet last month, I am obliged to send in order on this paper. Neighbors here seeing how well the 200 I bought of you a year ago have done, have asked me to get some for them. Please send the trees named on the last sheet as soon as possible, by freight.

H. S. PIKE, Kissimmee, Fla.

FIGS.

 This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land



Sugar, or Celestial Fig.

for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house, or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 1 to 2 ft., small size	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$75 00
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., medium size	20	1 50	10 00	85 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., standard size	25	1 75	12 50	100 00
1-year, 4 ft. and up, extra size	30	2 25	17 50	150 00

Sugar, or Celestial. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree. See photograph, taken in our orchard.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality. Tree prolific and hardy.

Lemon. Medium to large; yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer. A very desirable variety. The late Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Florida, had one tree of this variety which, he said, gave him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 years.

QUINCES.

1-year, on Quince stock, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; skin golden yellow; flesh cooks quite tender; an excellent variety. Ripens in November.

Chinese. Very large, specimens often weighing 3 pounds; skin greenish yellow; flesh tender when cooked; much prized for baking, jellies, preserves, etc.; tree very rapid and compact grower, and often attains the height of 12 to 15 feet at 4 to 5 years old, at which age it generally commences to bear.

Meech. Rapid grower, and claimed to be very productive, large; of orange color; good cooking qualities.

Champion. A highly recommended new variety.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; rapid grower.

I want one bushel of genuine Florida-raised Rye for seed. Can you furnish it, or get it in Jacksonville, and at what price? Must be Florida Rye; no other will do here.

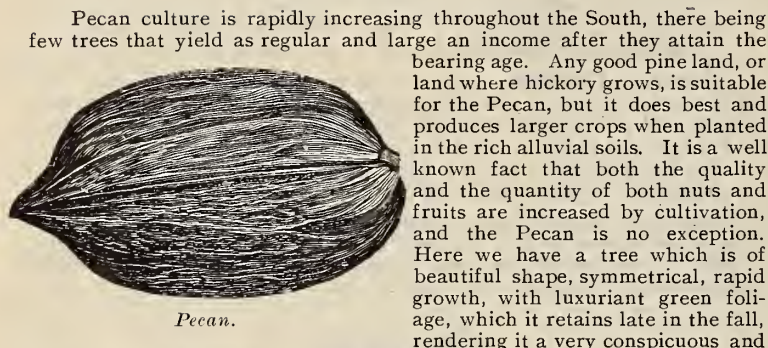
I congratulate you on the expansion of your business interests, and if you give as good satisfaction in your seed business as you have in nursery stock, you will surely succeed. I bought some Peach trees of you last December, and though I have been planting trees 40 years and more, I never had better success than with them. I think I can safely challenge the state to show a better growth under similar conditions. Shall take pleasure in recommending your Nurseries to all my friends who may want trees. Would like a catalogue of Seeds, Implements, etc., as soon as you have one ready.

September 28, 1899.

WM. J. MAY, St. Petersburg, Fla.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

PECANS.



Pecan.

attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nuts with sweet and delicious kernels.

Owing to the difficulty in grafting or budding the Pecan, and the necessarily high price of the budded or grafted trees, and the fact that the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, thus showing a small variation from the seed planted, we offer seedling trees raised from the largest select Paper Shell nuts obtainable. Our customers can, therefore, rely on these trees producing a large proportion of superior nuts.

PRICES OF SEEDLING PECANS.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 6 inches to 1 foot	\$0 15	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$75 00
1-year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
2-years, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 25	17 50	150 00

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS.

We offer this season a few hundred Grafted and Budded Pecans, the cions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shelled nuts. The Pecan, when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting, trees having been known to produce fruit in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts, which makes the trees well worth the difference in the price. Price of Grafted or Budded Pecans, \$1 each.

JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT.

Remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in those respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that 15 or 16 years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at 3 or 4 years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative. 1-year, 1 to 2 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

WALNUTS.

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from 15 to 20. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green, making a very handsome tree.

PRICES OF PAPER SHELL AND JAPAN WALNUTS.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2-year, 2 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

Black Walnut. Our native species. The Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibilities, the wood being very valuable. There has been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growing timber that will be found very profitable, and the fruit also affords a source of income before the timber is available. 1-year, 1 to 2 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10, \$10 per 100; 2-year, 2 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ALMONDS.

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, medium size	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$75 00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, standard size	20	1 50	12 00	100 00

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year vines	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$9 00	\$60 00
2-year vines	25	1 75	12 00	95 00

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and for market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round; blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; fruit small; skin red or pink, and very thin; juicy, vinous, excellent. Held in very high esteem everywhere it is grown. Only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Ripens in July.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes.

Niagara. The most popular Grape in the state to-day. Color white, with a tinge of light straw; bunches large, compact; berries large, thin-skinned, juicy, with few seeds; quality the best. A strong, vigorous grower; heavy and uniform bearer.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the Grapes are larger, of better flavor, and ripen several days earlier, these features making it very popular.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord. Bunches medium to large, generally shouldered; berries large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy,

vigorous and productive; leaves large, tough and downy. Ripens after the Concord.

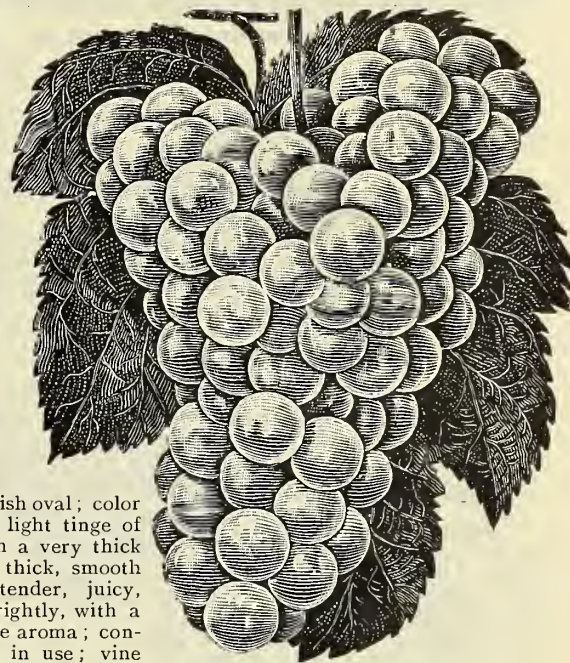
Empire State.

A new seedling, originated by James H. Ricketts from seed of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. Bunches large, from 6 to 10 inches long, shouldered; berries medium to large, roundish oval; color white, with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a very thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; continues a long time in use; vine very hardy.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53).

Bunches large, compact; berries very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous and productive. One of the best of the Rogers Grapes, and succeeds well here.

Besides these, we have the following well known varieties in stock: Agawam, Clinton, Hartford, Ives, Wyoming Red.



Niagara.

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE GRAPES.

This is a type of Grapes peculiar to the South. The yield is very large, and the cultivation has been reduced to the simplest form. Plant 50 feet apart, and train to spread over arbors constructed of durable material. They may be well fertilized, but should never be trimmed.

PRICES, STANDARD VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100
1-year layers	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
2-year transplanted vines	20	1 75	15 00

Tender Pulp. A seedling of the Flowers, and ripens about the same time as that variety; berries large, sweet and tender; quality good.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity middle of August.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Flowers. Berries large, black; bunches composed of from 15 to 20 berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures latter part of September.

VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.**PRICES, SPECIAL VARIETIES.**

	Each	10	100
1-year layers	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-year transplanted vines	40	3 00	20 00

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific; commences to ripen about the first of August, and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Company, of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered 3½ lbs. per square yard on the average (1895), and as much as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure 1¼ inches in diameter." John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says: "I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the Scuppernong family, for the following reasons: They keep much better, are richer and sweeter in flavor, grow to large bunches, and can be shipped without damage.

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent

brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are; Early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape, it ranks high; coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long felt want as a late table Grape."

LOQUAT (Japan Medlar).

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall, and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spikes; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum; oblong; bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental. Trees, 6 to 12 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



A Box of Trees from Griffing's.

THEY ALWAYS PLEASE.

Those trees I got from you in January are starting out fine, and I think this will be the best part for oranges. The late freeze did not touch them a particle. Can you furnish more later?

S. H. DAVIS, Little River, Fla.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good, rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way, and for field culture, in rows 3 feet apart and 10 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly. All the varieties we offer, excepting the Indian River, have perfect blossoms.

PRICES, 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Brandywine. A medium early, all-purpose berry. In vigor of plant, productiveness and long bearing period it has hardly an equal. Stands drought remarkably well and can be relied upon to bring through thick and thin, hot and cold, wet and dry, a heavier and more luscious crop of fruit than most varieties. Good for shipping, home use or canning.

Clyde. A remarkably large, uniform and finely colored berry of excellent quality, and a good shipper. Begins to ripen very early and continues until late in the season. A strong staminate variety and valuable to plant as a pollinizer for imperfect flowering kinds.

Lady Thompson. The favorite Carolina variety. Owing to its large size and strong points as a shipping berry, it has brought from 30 to 40 cents per quart, while other kinds were selling for less than half that price. A prolific bearer.

Columbian. A southern market variety. Excellent shipper, perfectly shaped and highly colored.

Michels Early. A standard market variety throughout the southwest. Noted for its great vigor and productiveness.

Improved Noonan or Newnan. The standard Florida berry, long noted for its earliness, firmness and productiveness. In many sections it is the surest and most profitable of all berries.

Indian River. A new Florida variety. Very large, juicy, firm, and of excellent quality. Its remarkable and uniform size and good shipping qualities recommend it for general planting. Not a perfect flowering sort, and for best results should be planted with some other variety.

POMEGRANATE.

PRICES, 1-year, from cuttings, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate,

Spanish Ruby. Introduced by us from California. Fruit very large; skin thick, pale yellow, with carmine cheek; flesh of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This Pomegranate is simply magnificent, and those who have never before liked Pomegranates have praised this fruit as unequaled.

Paper Shell. A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name "Paper Shell." For home consumption, this variety is very valuable.



Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Our line of Ornamentals is limited to a few of the most hardy and easily cared for trees and shrubs, such as we have used in decorating our own grounds, and we can guarantee everything we list to be a success in this climate. (See view of our grounds on this page.)

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. Prices, 2-yr., 3 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Prunus Pissardii (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot too highly endorse it. Prices, 1-yr., extra size, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

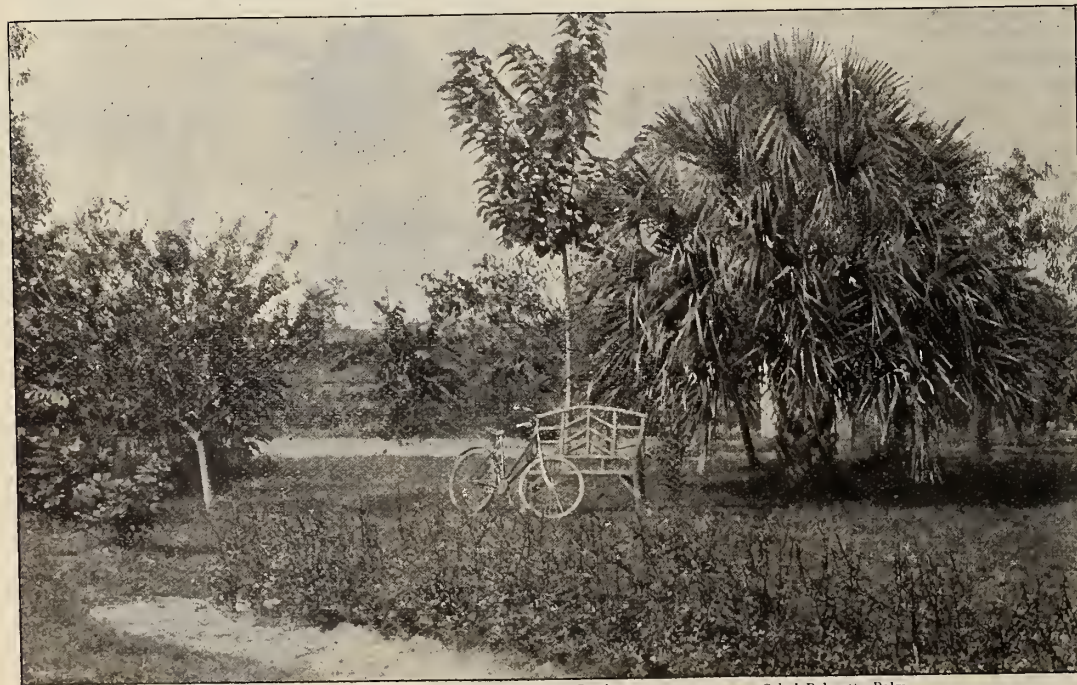
Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description. Prices, 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid-growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted, it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. Prices, 3 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 ft. and up, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Catalpa. A spreading tree of irregular form, with large, heart-shaped leaves, producing beautiful pyramidal clusters a foot or more in length, of white and purple flowers during the spring and early summer. Very showy and handsome. Prices, 3 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 ft. and up, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

BROAD - LEAVED EVERGREENS.

Camphor Tree. The tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the south of Europe. It is a handsome, broad-leaved evergreen. A rank-growing, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. Prices, 6 in. to 1 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17 per 100.



Crape Myrtle.

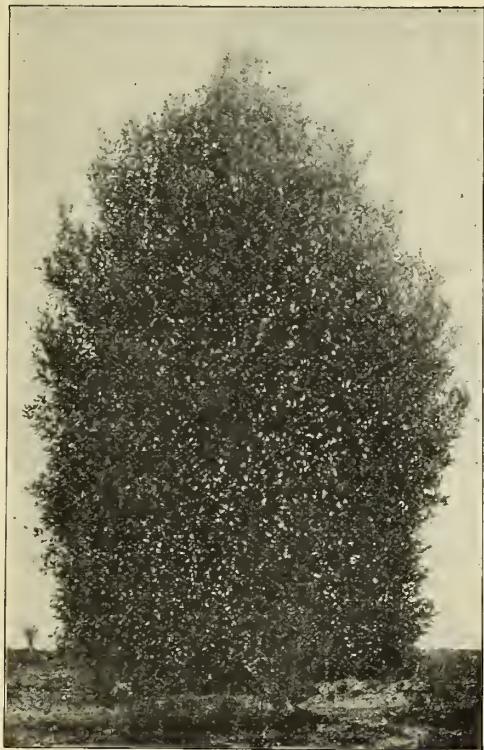
Orinoco Banana.

Catalpa.

Sabal Palmetto Palm.

End of Trifoliata Hedge, 2 years old,

View in Our Grounds.



Camphor Tree.

Magnolia grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. Prices, 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Cape Jasmine. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the Lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen, easily grown, and very popular. Prices, 2 to 4 ft., very bushy, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Japan Medlar, or Loquat. The fruit is the size of a plum, yellow, and of delicious taste. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. Resists drought, soggy soil, and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth, well. Leaves are large, of a pleasing shade of blue-green. We consider it very fine as a decorative plant. Prices, 2-yr. from seed, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3-yr., from seed, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Kumquat. An excellent yard tree; nothing handsomer when full of its bright golden fruit. See full description under head of Citrus Fruits. Also prices.

CONIFERS.

Oriental Arborvitæ. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant, that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Few plants have the attractions this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate. Prices, 1 to 2 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Compact Arborvitæ. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree; does not grow as large, but is more symmetrical in shape. A handsome tree for yard or lawn. Prices, 8 to 15 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100; 15 in. to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Golden Arborvitæ. A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, growing in uniform, pyramidal form. Very popular, well-known variety. Prices, 8 to 15 in., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100; 15 in. to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Rosedale Arborvitæ. A compact-growing shrub of exceptional beauty. Light, silvery green, fine texture, symmetrical form. One of the choicest of the Arborvitæ or Biota family. Prices, 8 to 15 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 15 in. to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Cypress, Torulosa. A very beautiful pyramidal, hardy, much-branched tree. 50 to 75 feet. Introduced from the Himalayas in 1824. Prices, 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.



Compact or Pyramidal Arborvitæ, 8 feet high.

HEDGE PLANTS.

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere. Prices, 2 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

We also highly recommend for hedges **Citrus trifoliata**, **McCartney Rose**, **Chinese Arborvitæ**, **Cape Jasmine**, and **Althæa**. For full descriptions and prices, see respective classes.

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

ALTHEA, or **Rose of Sharon**. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during three months. Colors, white and pink. Prices, 2 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for \$10, \$20 per 100.

CAPE MYRTLE. In Florida and the South the Cape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. The peculiarly handsome blooms are produced for a much longer



Grafted Rose, one year after planting.

time than those of the lilac, and the plant itself is beautiful. A success with every one. Prices, 3 to 6 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Purple. Produces large quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark-shaded variety; the very best of all; gorgeous.

SABAL PALMETTO PALM. Hardy in all the southern states. When planted in an open place it makes a handsome head. Will stand zero weather, and in summer and winter alike is of a deep, rich green. Most beautiful tree in our grounds. Price, strong plants, 2 years old, 25 cts.

HONEYSUCKLE. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; a rank climber. Prices, strong, 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

WISTARIA, Chinese. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his best acquisitions. A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well established, it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 for \$10.

ORINOCO BANANA. Very hardy. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamentat plant, even where no fruit is expected. Adds a tropical appearance to any grounds. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each.

PAMPAS GRASS. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling and reaching to the ground on every side. Price, 25 cts. per set.

Roses



ALTHOUGH admired and loved by all, yet there are many people who do not realize how easily this, "The Queen of Flowers," may be grown, nor the delightful returns in beautiful flowers and buds that may be obtained with very little trouble. There is no secret about the successful growing of Roses in the open ground, if varieties adapted to your locality, and field-grown, grafted bushes are planted. It is acknowledged by all that many of our choicest Roses are of no value unless budded or grafted on some strong-growing stock, and that all varieties are thus materially benefited. Budded Roses can never become popular on account of their tendency to sprout from below the bud, while with our grafted bushes this is entirely avoided. See illustrations and explanations on opposite page. All the plants we offer are grafted on strong-growing stocks, as shown in the illustration. Each variety has been thoroughly tested in our grounds, together with scores of others, many of which we have found utterly worthless for southern planting. Only the choicest and most valuable are here listed.

We make a specialty of Rose-growing, and publish a special Rose Catalogue, beautifully illustrated with photographic engravings, and describing over 150 choice varieties, with full instructions for the planting and caring for Roses. If you are especially interested in Roses, send for a copy of "Roses for the Southland," sent free upon application.

PRICES OF ROSES:

One-year field-grown, grafted plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17 per 100; 2-year field-grown, grafted plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

PLANTS BY MAIL. Small orders of the 1-year-old size can be sent by mail. Prices, by mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10. Two-year-old bushes are too large to go by mail.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed from the above prices when the selection of the varieties is left entirely with us. The purchaser can, however, name the color and class preferred, whether Everblooming, Semi-annual Blooming, or Climbing; and in making up the list we will, when convenient, give preference to the color and class desired. We fill hundreds of orders each season in this way, which gives universal satisfaction.

The following is only a partial list of the varieties we have in stock, space not permitting us to give the full list nor fully describe them. We have divided them into three general classes: **Everblooming**, composed largely of the Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties; **Semi-annual Blooming**, comprising the Hybrid Remontant and Moss Roses; **Climbers**, comprising varieties best suited for climbing on porches and other places. Roses are further divided into several strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own, and for the benefit of those desiring to know to which class each variety belongs, we have placed abbreviations in each description, in accordance with the following key:

Key to Abbreviations. (H. R.) Hybrid Remontant, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (Bk.) Banksia, (Bour.) Bourbon, (Beng.) Bengal, (M.) Moss, (N.) Noisette, (Poly.) Polyantha, (H. Ch.) Hybrid China, (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette, (T.) Tea, (Cl.) Climber.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

All the varieties listed are the very choicest, and will give perfect satisfaction.

Agrippina. (Beng.) Rich crimson, medium size, very substantial; fragrant.

Aline Sisley. (T.) Violet-rose, double, free bloomer.

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Variable, light pink in center, deep crimson border. A very desirable Rose for yard or for borders.



Rose budded on Manetti stock.

A indicates point where bud was inserted.
B B indicates the strong Manetti sprouts that shoot up from below the union.
C indicates the surface of ground.
D indicates the weakly bud, which barely exists, and if the sprouts *B B* are not removed at once they will entirely choke off the bud.



Field-grown Grafted Rose.

A indicates the surface of the ground as the Rose has been grown in the nursery, and shows the depth it should be planted when set in the Rose garden.
B shows the place of the union between the cion and the root. It is so far below the surface that there is no danger of obnoxious sprouts coming from below the union, or of the plant being killed down below the union in case of a severe freeze.

**Bengal Nobinand.** (Beng.)

Velvety, reddish purple; continual bloomer; very attractive. One of the most valuable of its class.

Bon Silene. (T.) Noted for size and beauty of its buds; bright, rosy crimson. Highly valued for decorative purposes.

Bougere. (T.) Bronze-pink; full and fragrant. Free bloomer.

Captain Christy. (H.T.) Delicate flesh color with rosy center.

Christine de Noue. (T.) A charming new Tea Rose; color a rich, fiery red, turning to dark rose. Very sweet and fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert (Poly.) Pink center with white border; blooms profusely. The largest of Polyanthas, resembling a Tea Rose.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (T.) Profuse bloomer; creamy yellow, ochre center.

Coquette de Lyon. (T.) Pale yellow; medium size; quite hardy.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; shell pink, tinged at edge with carmine. Desirable in the South.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers large, double and full; very fragrant.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy; free bloomer.

La France. (H.T.) A very popular, well-known, silvery pink Rose.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson; blooms profusely.

Louis Richard. (T.) Flowers large and full; fine form; color coppery rose.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H.T.) Clear, satiny rose, center bright. Flowers large, globular and double; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) Extra fine; chamois color, shaded with gold.

Mme. Georges Bruant. (H. Rugosa.) Immense, semi-double, glistening white flowers; deliciously fragrant.

A beautiful Rose for the lawn.

Mme. Jean Sisley. (Beng.) Flowers double; nearly white, specked with small red dots. A novelty; very odd and attractive.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, beautifully flushed with pink; medium size.

Mme. Lambard. (T.) Extra large full flowers; rosy bronze.

Mme. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon; flowers large.

Mme. Scipion Cochet. (T.) A charming Tea Rose; color soft primrose-yellow, with rosy shadings; medium size; free bloomer.

Mme. Schwallier. (H.T.) Rosy flesh; beautifully cup-shaped.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. (Poly.) Bright rose, with salmon center; constant bloomer.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base; buds long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) A fine, faultless straw color. Superb Rose.

Flaurice Rouvier. (T.) Large and double; light pink, shading to red.

Mrs. De Graw. (Bour.) Glossy pink; fragrant; continuous bloomer.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Large; semi-double, very bright rose or red. Famous for its long, finely-formed buds, which it bears in profusion.

Robert E. Lee. (T.) A new Tea Rose, especially adapted for southern planting. Light rose, shading to yellow, outer petals nearly white.

Safrano. (T.) Bright apricot-yellow, changing to fawn. Fine buds.

Snowflake. (T.) Pure white; semi-double; vigorous and free flowering.



Zelia Pradel.

- Charles Lefebvre.** (H. R.) Reddish crimson, sometimes shaded purple; large and full.
Dr. Sewell. (H. R.) Bright crimson, center deep purple; a large, bold flower.
General Jacqueminot. (H. R.) A magnificent Rose; rich, velvety crimson; equally beautiful either in bud state or fully open. Is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color; hardy and productive.
Glory of Mosses. (M.) Rich, glossy pink, tinged crimson; large and globular.
John Hopper. (H. R.) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant.
Jules Margottin. (H. R.) Large; crimson rose. Buds and flowers well formed.
La Reine. (H. R.) Rosy lilac, shading to bright lilac; blooms profusely.
Magna Charta. (H. C.) A splendid Rose. Clear, rosy red; large, full flowers.

Sombreuil. (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full, well formed buds; hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bloomer.

The Bride. (T.) Variable white, tinged blush; buds and flowers large and handsomely formed. Free-flowering and vigorous.

The Queen. (T.) Pure white; long, handsome buds; large, semi-double; very desirable.

Theresa Stravius. (Beng.) Medium size; double; white, flesh center.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Beautiful rose color, shading to yellow.

Washington. (Bush Noisette.) Pure white; flowers in immense clusters; vigorous and profuse bloomer. An ornament to any yard or garden.

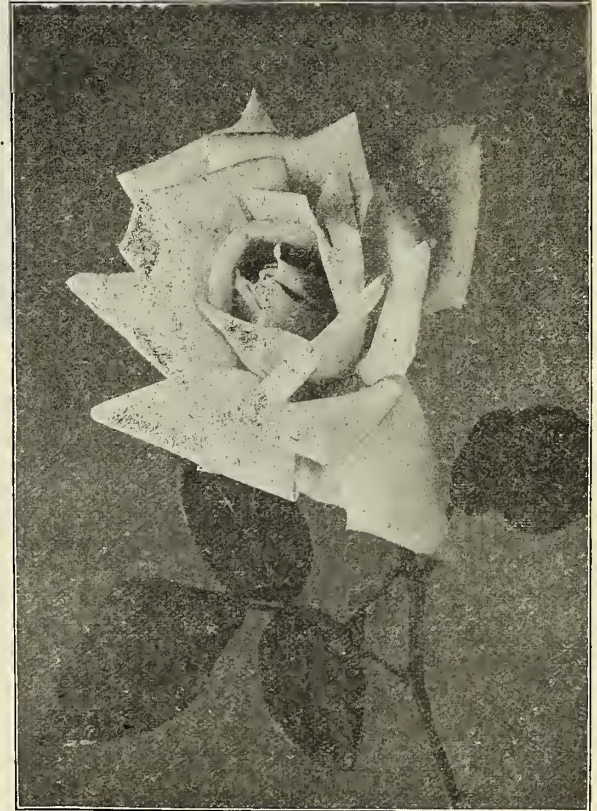
White La France. (H. T.) Pearly white, sometimes tinted rose. Blooms constantly; buds and flowers firm and substantial.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) Pure white; large and full; free bloomer.

Zelia Pradel. (N.) Lovely, pure white buds. A rank grower, and can be trained to climb, or as a bush Rose. The most valuable pure white Rose for the South.

SEMI-ANNUAL BLOOMING ROSES.

Baronne Prevost. (H. R.) Pure rose color, large, full and fragrant



White La France.

*Waltham Queen.*

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. R.) Cherry-rose, mingled with carmine.

Mrs. John Laing. (H. R.) One of the best; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; buds long and pointed; flowers extra large and full.

Pæonia. (H. R.) Deep red; very large, full, fragrant and free.

Paul Neyron. (H. R.) The largest known Rose; velvety petals, deep rose color; fragrant; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Perle des Blanches. (H. N.) A beautiful white hybrid Rose; medium size; double.

Pride of Reigate. (H. R.) Carmine, slightly striped with white; flowers large and double.

Vick's Caprice. (H. R.) A variegated Rose of exceptionally fine quality; color soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped with white; free bloomer.

Waltham Queen. A most desirable garden Rose. Foliage very dark green and glossy; flowers cherry-red, large and fragrant.

CLIMBERS.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (N.) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; large, full, and very sweet. Profuse bloomer.

Crimson Rambler. (Poly.) Rich, glossy green foliage. Produces a multitude of beautiful crimson flowers for several weeks each spring.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, tinged with pink in center; large size, semi-double, very sweet.

Gloire de Dijon. (Cl. T.) Combination of rose, salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; constant bloomer.

James Sprunt. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson; very full and sweet.

Lamarque. (N.) White, sulphur center; flowers large, full and fragrant; buds are most beautiful.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers good size, full and fragrant; pearly white, inner petals tinged with pink.

Mme. Clement Massier. (N.) Light rose, shading to bright rose in center; a strong climber, and blooms profusely throughout the entire season.

Marechal Niel. (N.) Deep yellow; large, globular; very fragrant.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds. Desirable for cut flowers, retaining their color and firmness for several days after maturity. A perfect everblooming red climber.

Reve d'Or. (Cl. T.) Color deep, coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet.

Solfaterre. (N.) Sulphur yellow, sometimes tinged with rose in center. A constant bloomer, and a good climbing variety.

I beg to say your roses have come to hand apparently in just as good condition as when they were taken up. They are as fine, healthy, well formed plants and roots as any ever received from any quarter.

E. WILLIS, Charleston, S. C.

The trees and roses came all O. K.* These are fine plants, the best I ever bought, and they look so healthy. Accept many thanks for the extras, especially the roses.

JOHN SCHRIVER, Frogmore, S. C.

Seed Department



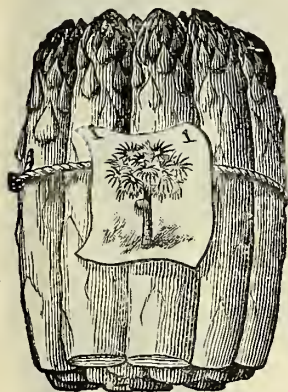
IN OUR Seed Department we list a limited yet sufficiently large selection of Field and Garden Seeds to meet the requirements of our trade. All we offer are tried and tested varieties, and those that are known to do well throughout the South. There are many high-priced novelties, etc., that we do not list, having never had sufficient chance to test them, and not caring to offer and recommend them to our patrons without knowing that they were worthy of their time and attention in planting and cultivating, and superior to the standard varieties.

It will be our aim in the Seed Department, as it has always been in the Nursery, to plant and test all new varieties for the purpose of determining the good and valuable from the worthless sorts, and disseminating among our friends and patrons the information derived, offering in our lists only the good and pure seeds of the practical and valuable varieties adapted to southern planting.

A WORD ABOUT PRICES.

Our prices will be found as low as good, pure, tested seeds can be sold. No doubt you can buy an inferior article at a lower price than we ask for our choice, tested seeds. We do not quote prices in this list on large quantities, preferring to make special quotations. The price for standard varieties fluctuate according to the supply and demand, and many times we are able to save money for our customers and furnish the seeds cheaper than if the price was named in the Catalogue.

The prices herein named for seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds, also half-pints, pints and quarts, are for the seeds by mail or express, prepaid. Prices for seeds in larger quantities are f. o. b. Macclenny or Jacksonville, Florida. All prices except for seed in packets, ounces and pints are subject to change without notice.



Palmetto Asparagus.

Palmetto. A favorite variety in the South. Very prolific and early. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—Sow seed early in the spring. Thrives best in damp, but well-drained, rich, sandy soil. Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water; plant in drills about 2 inches deep, rows about 24 inches apart; thin out young plants to about 2 inches apart in the row. The following fall (November preferred) transplant to the Asparagus bed, selecting the strongest plants; plant deeply in rows 5 feet apart and plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row; top-dress the bed heavily each December with stable manure, fertilizer, salt, etc. Asparagus can be bleached and made more tender by mulching with fine cut straw or leaves.

BEANS.

CULTURE.—Should be planted early enough in the fall and late enough in the spring to escape frosts, as they are very tender. In South Florida they may be planted every month of the year except June and July. Any good, well drained and pulverized land will produce Beans; for best results fertilize liberally. Plant in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping Beans every 3 or 4 inches; cover seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Frequent stirring of the soil and hilling up just before blooming will be very beneficial.

THERE IS MONEY, LABOR AND TIME SAVED by using Modern Tools and Agricultural Implements.



Early Red Valentine Bean.

BUSH BEANS.

PRICES, unless noted in the descriptions, pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., pk. \$1.75. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Early Red Valentine. One of the best and earliest; very productive; pods round, curved, medium length, very fleshy. For snaps there is no more valuable green podded variety. A favorite with market-gardeners.

Early Mohawk. Very early and productive, long, green podded, flat; tender while young.

Best of All. A German variety of great value, and becoming very popular. Prolific and of excellent flavor. Desirable for family use.

New Stringless Green Pod. Pods large and straight, crisp, tender, and entirely stringless. Extra early, and especially desirable for nearby markets and home use.



Burpee's Large Bush Lima Bean.

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. A favorite green podded variety with South Florida shippers. Medium to late; round pod.

Imperial Golden Wax. Very desirable variety, either for home use or market. Very early; round golden pods; bears in clusters.

Dwarf German Black Wax. One of the oldest of yellow wax or golden podded varieties. Pods round and meaty; ready for table in about 40 days from germination. Erect-growing dwarf bush.

Henderson's Dwarf Lima. Very valuable. Grows without aid of stake or poles, in bush form; produces enormous crops of small Lima Beans. A single plant has been known to have 270 pods on it at one time. Earlier than any of the climbing Limas. Bears continuously until frost. Prices, pkt. 10c., pt., 30c., qt., 50c.

Burpee's Large Bush Lima. The bush grows 18 or 20 inches high, always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into large, circular bushes 2 or 3 feet in diameter; are immense yielders, bearing handsome, large pods, well filled with Beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well-known large pole Limas. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 50 cts.

POLE BEANS.

PRICES, pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

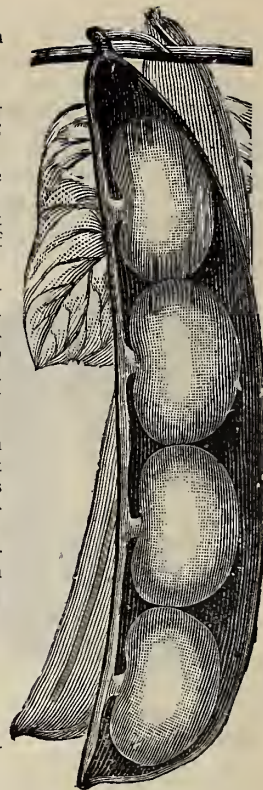
Large White Lima. Productive, excellent quality. An old reliable sort.

Crease-back, or Fat-Horse. The old reliable round pod; a plump, stringless snap and good shell Bean. Bears until frost.

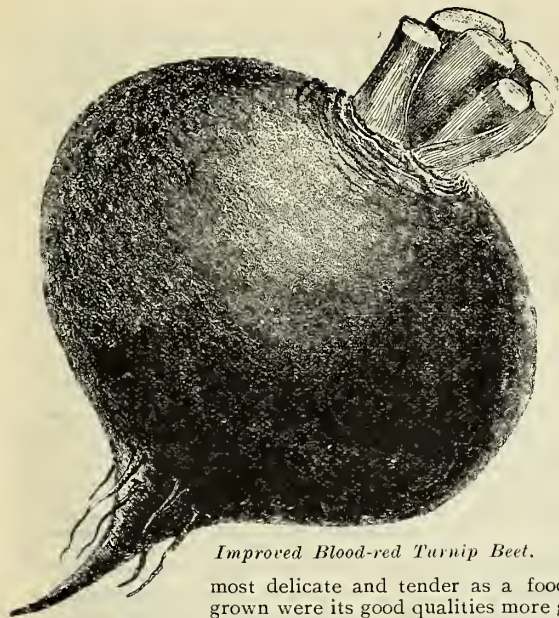
Improved Kentucky Wonder. Very early; green podded; enormously productive; pods in clusters, large, crisp and tender.

Florida Butter. Especially adapted to the extreme South. Commences to bear early in summer and continues until frost.

The prices for seeds in packets, ounces, pounds, also in pints and quarts, named in this list are for the goods by mail, postpaid.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima Bean.

*Improved Blood-red Turnip Beet.*

Dwarf Extra Curled German. The best variety for the South. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.

CABBAGE.

CULTURE.—There is probably no other one vegetable in the whole list more largely grown, either for home use or on a large scale for commercial shipments than the Cabbage, and yet we believe that there is not a vegetable whose habits and nature are so little understood by those cultivating it. A brief statement of the habits and nature of the Cabbage, with a few simple rules generally observed, may prevent the failure and loss of a crop in the future. In Florida and the Gulf states we are, as "might be said," growing Cabbage out of season and against nature.

In its native element the Cabbage is a biennial plant. Here in the South, where all our seasons are so much alike, care must be taken **not to check growth of the plant more than once**, as it is a well known fact that the checking of the growth the second time will change it from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed there will be

BEETS.

CULTURE.—Sow any time from September 1 until May 1, according to location. Soil should be rich and moist but well drained. Plant in drills 12 to 15 inches apart; cover about 1 inch; thin out when one month old. Soak seed over night in warm water. One ounce for 50 feet of drill.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 15 cts., lb. 45 cts. Special prices quoted on larger lots.

Extra Early Eclipse. Smooth, round, excellent variety; of dark red color, and very fine-grained flesh. One of the earliest Beets in cultivation.

Egyptian Extra Early. A favorite with market-gardeners and truckers, because of its earliness.

Imperial Blood-red Turnip. A deep blood variety; slightly oval in form; very fine flavor. Earlier, more uniform in size and shape, and of better quality than old strains.

Long blood-red. A very desirable long variety for late use, especially desirable in the southern states, on account of its resisting heat and drought.

Imperial Sugar. Skin cream color; flesh white; heavy producer. Valuable for feeding.

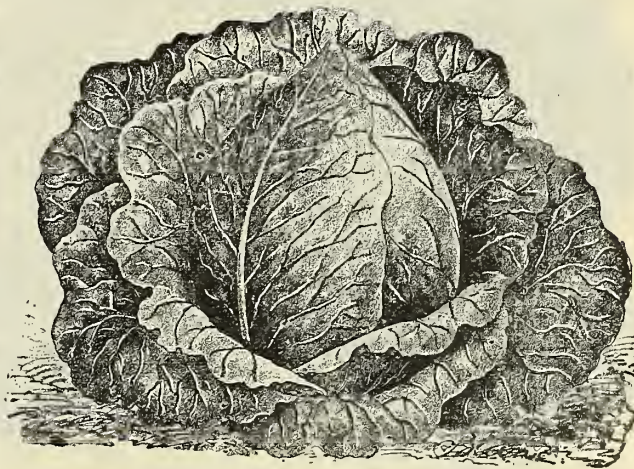
Mammoth Long Red Mangel-wurzel. Very desirable for stock. Grows to an extraordinary size and of superior quality for a large-growing kind.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

CULTURE.—Sow from the middle of August until April 1, according to location. Will thrive

wherever cabbage does well. Kale is more hardy than cabbage, and will endure a considerable frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the

most delicate and tender as a food plant. Would be more generally grown were its good qualities more generally known.

*Select Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.*

an effort to go to seed and not to head. Some plants will fully develop bloom, others will make a tall, branching growth of leaves like collards or kale, while in other cases the buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round or cone-shaped Cabbages. The field will have the appearance of being a mixed lot of plants, and consequently the seedsman gets the blame for the failure. The one necessary check in the growth of the Cabbage is given when the plant is moved from the seed bed to the field, after which the plants should be kept constantly growing, and the cultivation must be thorough and regular. There are, however, occasionally unavoidable checks in the growth, caused from freezes and droughts. Many times when the freeze is not severe enough to kill the plant or even wilt the leaves, yet it absolutely stops the growth for a time, and many planters have been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured, only to find later on that it was practically ruined. A long continued drought in light sandy soil will have the same result.

For fall and winter crops, sow seeds in beds any time between August and November; for spring and summer crops, from November to March 1. Sow the seed in well pulverized beds, moist, but not too rich, cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and never allow the bed to become dry. Do not seed too thickly, or force the growth of the young plants too rapidly, or the plant will grow too tall, slim and tender, and will not stand the transplanting well. Set the plants down to the first leaf, it matters not how long the root stem may be. Supply the plants with plenty of manure and moisture, and keep them well cultivated and constantly growing. Your results will be satisfactory.

For both market and home use, we advise planting at intervals of from 10 days to two weeks apart during the planting season, instead of planting the entire crop at one time.

The Cabbage seeds we offer are all standard, tried and tested varieties, and those that have proved themselves especially adapted to southern planting. Our seeds are all from choice American-grown stock. There is a vast difference in Cabbage seeds, and it stands every planter in hand to buy his seeds only from houses that have a reputation at stake, and that cannot afford to fill orders with worthless seeds. Therefore, beware of buying seeds from country stores or from northern seedsmen, who have no real interest in the South.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz., 20 cts., 1-4 lb. 75 cts. unless noted in description. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Select Early Jersey Wakefield. Most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages. It is very early, short-stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at bottom with blunt peak, leaves well folded over the top. A reliable header, and most excellent in all good qualities. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

Large Jersey Wakefield, or Charleston. A few days later than Early Jersey Wakefield; heads much larger and stands longer. A good variety and a favorite with market-gardeners.

Early Summer. One of the earliest flat-head Cabbages, coming in 10 days later than Wakefield; heads oval; color bluish green, with light-colored veins; stem short and stocky. A very desirable variety for late planting.

Imperial Flat Dutch. A valuable medium early sort; grows to very large size; flat-heads.



Griffing's Succession Cabbage.

All Seasons. Can be planted for either early or late crop; heads of great thickness and of superior quality.

Griffing's Succession. One of the best intermediate flat-headed varieties ever introduced; a few days later than Early Summer; heads very large, flat and well shaped. It is especially suited for amateur and market-gardeners, as it adapts itself alike to either summer, autumn or winter planting. Successive crops of this most valuable Cabbage can be had through the entire fall, winter, spring and early summer.

Large Late Flat Dutch. One of the most popular of all Cabbages; large, late, hardy; certain to head.

Large Late Drumhead. A very large, late maturing standard variety; always reliable as a header, and of excellent quality; a favorite with many market-gardeners.

COLLARDS.

CULTURE.—Same as for cabbage. This is particularly a southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section. It is a sure cropper and yields abundantly. Collards make excellent feed for stock, and especially for poultry, where they are confined in close quarters.

Improved White Georgia, or Cabbaging. You will never know how good a Collard can be until you have tried this seed. A rank grower, and will make well, even in adverse seasons. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts. Special prices will be quoted on larger quantities.

CARROTS.

CULTURE.—In the South, sow from September until March. Does best in rich, sandy loam which has been well manured. Seeds should be sown in drills from 1 foot to 18 inches apart, and when large enough thin out to about 4 inches in the drill.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75c.

New Half-long. Coreless, smooth; skin rich color; an excellent variety.

Long Orange. An old well-known variety. Roots long; deep orange color. Heavy cropper.



Imp. White Georgia Collard.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in seed-bed at same time and in similar manner as cabbage. Transplant when 3 or 4 inches high. Needs well manured soil and plenty of water in dry weather. Heads may be bleached extra white by closely tying the leaves over the tops. A choice vegetable, and should be more generally cultivated in the South than it now is.

Early Snowball. Early, pure white, good sized, medium length of stalk. Unexcelled for planting in the South, where it can be relied upon as a sure header. Prices, pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Extra-early Paris. One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf, large, white and compact; heads of finest quality; highly recommended. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. \$1.25.

Imperial. A new and very desirable introduction. Medium size heads, compact; pure white. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. \$1.25.

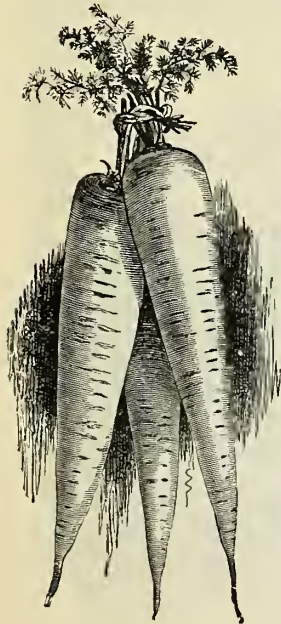
CELERY.

CULTURE.—For fall crop sow seed in April or May; for winter and summer crop sow in August, September and October. Seed-bed should be moist, only moderately fertile, well pulverized, and as free from grass or weed seed as possible. Do not manure seed-bed at time of planting. Celery seeds are slow to germinate. They should be sown carefully, and covered lightly with fine earth. Never allow the seed-bed to become dry; in the summer a partial shade is beneficial. As soon as large enough, remove plants to rich, damp soil, and plant a distance of 3 or 5 inches apart each way; pinch off a part of the root and top in transplanting.

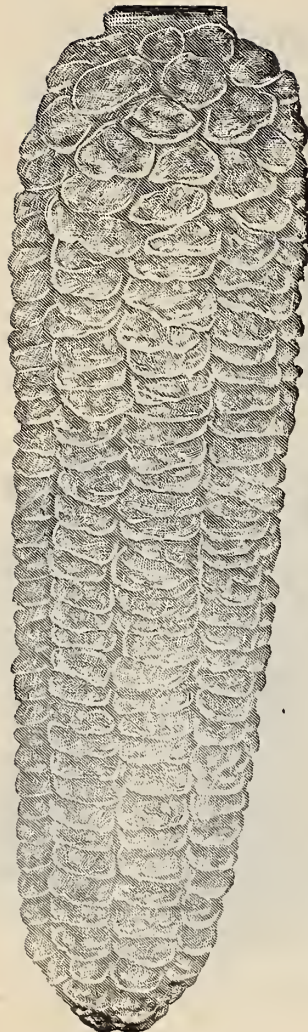
In planting into the garden or field, dig or plow trenches 4 or 5 feet apart and



Golden Self-blanching Celery.



Long Orange Carrot.



Late Mammoth Sugar Corn.

a foot deep; fill in 4 or 5 inches of well rotted manure or compost, cover with soil until trench is nearly level. In transplanting, set them in the rows thus prepared, and plant about 6 inches apart. At the end of 4 or 5 weeks commence drawing the soil up around the leaves, packing it firmly. Keep well banked up if you want tender, well blanched Celery. Water freely with soap-suds, liquid manure or water, being careful not to pour it on the plants. Never allow Celery to suffer for water.

A Celery bed should, if possible, be in a fertile, moist, but well drained place. Leaf-mold is excellent to bank around the Celery to blanch it, instead of drawing up the earth.

PRICES, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1-4 lb 75 cts.
Special prices quoted on large quantities.

White Plume. One of the standard early varieties. Easily blanched, and, therefore, very desirable for both amateurs and market-gardeners. Claimed to be one of the easiest varieties to grow.

Golden Self-blanching. A valuable variety of the same general character as the White Plume, but more stocky and a beautiful, waxy golden color; very easily blanched. One of the favorites among Celery-growers. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.

Giant Pascal. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp, with a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time after being marketed.

CORN, SUGAR.

CULTURE.—Commence planting by March 1, and plant at intervals of two weeks, for continuous crops. Plant in rows 3 or 4 feet, and in hills from 1 to 3 feet apart, according to the variety. Dwarf varieties can be planted much closer than the standard-growing sorts. Plant in fertile soil and manure heavily.

PRICES, pkt. 10 cts., qt., 35 cts., pk. \$1. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

White Cory. A valuable variety, edible in from 60 to 70 days from germination. Dwarf-growing, and may be planted closely. An excellent sort for the South.

Extra-early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but it is a decided acquisition so very early in the season. In large demand among market-gardeners; dwarf-growing.

Early Concord. An excellent variety, larger and later than White Cory.

Late Mammoth, or Mammoth Sugar. A large-growing variety. Matures a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. It is a desirable late sort for the garden, and particularly good for canning.

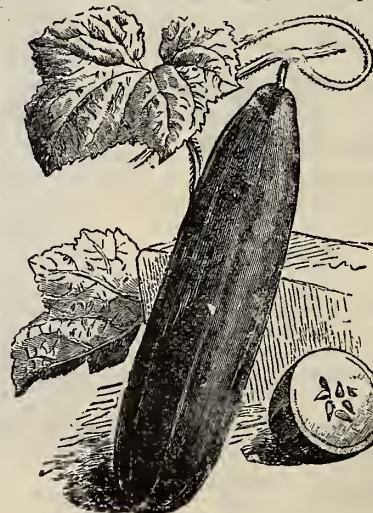
Stowell's Evergreen. One of the oldest and most popular of all sweet Corn. It is in high esteem for main crop or late planting. To extend the season for roasting ears, plant this variety at intervals of two weeks from March 1 until last of May.



Imp. White Spine Cucumber.

CUCUMBERS.

CULTURE.—Plant early in the spring. Will thrive in any good garden soil. If planted before all danger of frost is past they should be protected. Sow in hills from 3 to 5 feet apart each way, put 10 or 12 seeds in a hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 or 5 of the strongest plants. Manure the hills well. Cultivate thoroughly and carefully. If dry, water the young plants.



Long Green Turkish Cucumber.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Landreth's First. Surpassed by few in length and slimmness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation. Valuable for market on this account. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Improved White Spine. Well-known and largely planted by southern shippers. Very productive and early. If pulled while small it makes a hard, brittle pickle of superior quality; if allowed to reach maturity is a grand table variety.

Early Frame, or Short Green. An old sort still in favor. Used largely for pickles. Medium size, straight and handsome. Bears heavily.

Long Green Turkish. Especially recommended for pickles. Fruit very long, slim, and of good proportion.

CRESS.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in spring very thickly in shallow drills. Repeat at short intervals. Cress soon runs to seed.

Curled, or Pepper Grass. Thrives in any good garden soil. Grows much like spinach, and is very early. Prices, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

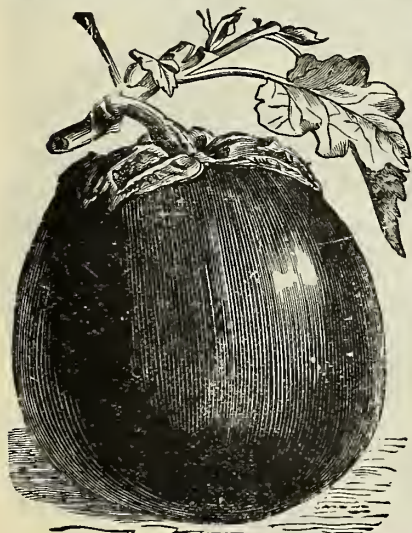
Water Cress. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

EGG-PLANT.

CULTURE.—Sow seed early in spring. Seed should be sown in beds and kept damp. When up nicely, thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart, transplanting those you take out to another bed. When plants are large enough plant in hills 3 feet apart in well manured soil. Cultivate thoroughly.

Griffing's Improved Thornless. Large, round, thornless. Valuable for truckers. Prices, pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

New York Improved. The standard round, purple sort; large, solid, weighty and showy. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. Special prices will be quoted on larger quantities.



Griffing's Improved Thornless Egg-Plant.

ENDIVE.

CULTURE.—Same as Lettuce.

Green Curled. Not only most useful for salads, but much used for garnishing. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

LEEK.

CULTURE.—Same as onions, except they should be set very deep to grow long, tender stalks.

Large Carentan. A popular and valuable sort. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

LETTUCE.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed-bed early in spring and in August, September and October. Keep seed-bed moist; when plants are large enough, transplant into rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and from 6 to 8 inches in the row. The soil should be rich, and the growth pushed in order to produce crisp, tender heads. If sown or allowed to grow too thick it will grow upspindling, become tough, go to seed early, and die out entirely.

PRICE, unless noted in the descriptions, pkt. 5 cts.,

oz. 20 cts., 1-4 lb. 75 cts. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

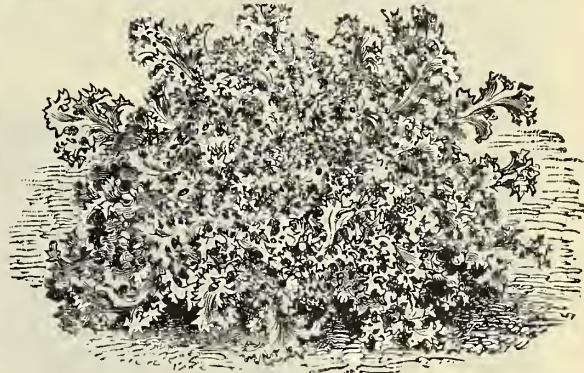
Bloomsdale Reliable. A medium-sized Cabbage variety, never failing to head, slow to go to seed, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, closely folded head, few outside leaves, quick to grow. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Big Boston. Large, fine solid heads, which bring the highest prices. Excellent, both for home and early market. A favorite with gardeners.

Improved Hanson. An ideal Lettuce in all respects. Forms very large heads, resists heat and drought remarkably well.

Slow Seeder. Very nutritious; a long-standing, white-leaved cabbage-heading sort. Remains in market condition long after all other sorts have gone to seed.

Salamander. One of the best for the South; stands the heat and drought better than most others. Light green outside and white inside.



Green Curled Endive.



Bloomsdale Reliable Lettuce.

MUSKMELONS.

CULTURE.—Plant seed as soon as danger from frost is over, in hills from 4 to 6 feet apart. Make the hills rich by the liberal use of manure. Plant about a dozen seed in a hill, and when up thin to 5 or 6 of the strongest plants. If planting is done extremely early it is advisable to replant in the hills at intervals of from a week to 10 days until all danger of frost is past, thus insuring a stand at the earliest possible date in case of frost.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts.,
oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20
cts., 1b. 75 cts. Special
prices on large
lots.

Southern Beauty. Peculiarly suited to our southern climate, because it withstands so well the ill effects of our rainy seasons. Free from rot; a good shipper, the rind remaining firm and sound for at least 10 days after the interior of the melon is fully ripe. This melon is being largely planted in the South as well as in California.

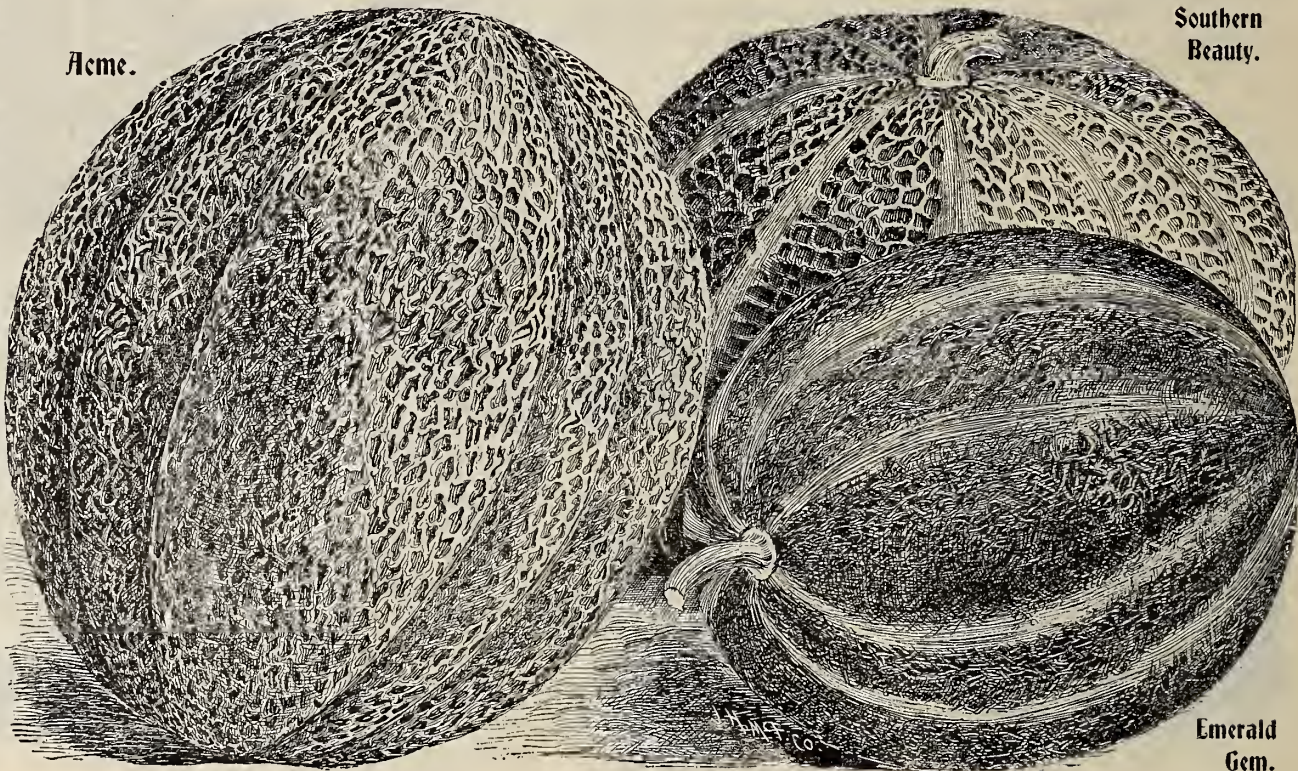
Acme. A favorite medium-sized, green-fleshed melon; very prolific and vigorous. A favorite with both consumer and producer.

Rocky Ford. The most popular market melon; brings highest prices. Small in size, but of very superior flavor; rind well ribbed, green fleshed with a line of gold just beneath the skin.

Netted Gem. A well-known sort; very early, quality good.

Emerald Gem. A very early small melon; orange-flesh; form globular, flattened at poles; good quality, deep emerald-green skin.

Early Hackensack. A very popular melon; delicious flavor; promotes well for southern planting.

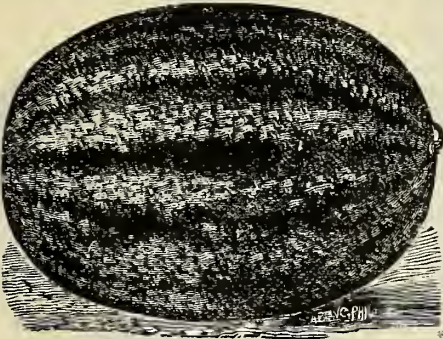


WATERMELONS.

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the danger from frost will permit, in hills from 6 to 8 feet apart. Make hills rich by the liberal use

of manure. Most large melon growers commence planting in February, putting from 6 to 8 seed in a hill, and replant in the hills each week until danger from frost is past, thus insuring earliest possible stand. Allow only three or four of the best plants to grow in a hill. Some planters provide means of protecting the early plants from frost, and find it very profitable.

PRICES, unless noted, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts. We shall be pleased to quote special prices on large orders.



Blue Gem Watermelon.

Florida Favorite. The earliest and one of the best known melons for nearby markets; large, dark green, with pale stripes; rind thin, but firm. Very fine quality.

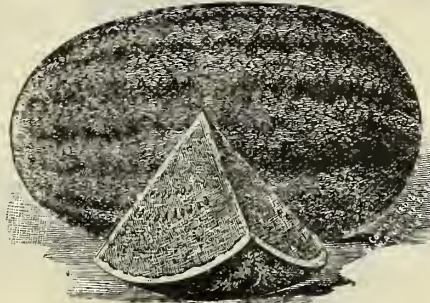
Rattlesnake. An old and well-known long variety. A favorite for market and home use. With all the new kinds that have been introduced, none of them have surpassed this one in general popularity.

Blue Gem. Earlier and more prolific than Kolb Gem; equally as good, and claimed to be a better shipper. Color dark bluish. A very attractive variety.

Kolb Gem. Too well known to require description here.

Duke Jones. Extra large, extra prolific, and of the finest flavor. A favorite for both shipping and home use. Rind dark green, with irregular light colored stripes.

Arkansas Traveler. A large, very weighty melon. Round, dark green, with waving stripes of black; rind very thin; interior always solid; flesh brilliant red, sweet and tender.



Girardeau's Triumph Watermelon.

Ford Hook Early. One of the largest of extra early melons. Shape nearly round; color medium shade of green; flesh bright red, and of a delicious, sweet flavor.

Sweatheart. A very large melon, nearly globular in shape; skin a bright, beautiful mottled green; flesh red, firm, crisp, melting and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper and an excellent shipper. Ships as well and sells more readily than Kolb Gem.

Girardeau's Triumph. A valuable new melon. It is very large, very prolific, deliciously sweet and fine flavored; of fine appearance, and of exceptionally good qualities. This season melons of this variety have been grown weighing over 100 pounds each. It is the largest and best shipping melon yet introduced. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts., lb. \$1.25. Special prices on larger quantities.



Giant Southern Curled-leaved Mustard.

MUSTARD.

CULTURE.—Sow any time of the year in good garden soil. Plant moderately thick in drills. Keep free from weeds and grass. A fine green feed for poultry, when kept in confinement where they cannot get a plenty of green to eat.

Giant Southern Curled-leaved. An old favorite, producing large, curled, crisp leaves. Excellent for salads, or boiling alone, or with other greens. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

The prices named in this list for Seeds in packets, ounces, pounds, also in pints and quarts, are for the goods by mail, postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 or 4 feet apart each way; put 6 or 8 seeds in a hill, and when large enough, thin out to 2 or 3 plants. Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Fertilize liberally.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

Velvet Pod. Dwarf-growing; pods long, slim and velvety; very tender.

Griffing's Long Green=pod. Produces pods of unusual length. Best of the green-podded sorts.



Okra.

quill, transplant them into well-manured rows, about 24 inches apart and about 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate shallow, but thoroughly and often. Onions thrive best in rich, loamy soil that has been heavily manured.

In selecting the seed-bed, get a rich, moist, mellow place. Do not manure or fertilize immediately before planting; it has a tendency to destroy the seeds, and few, if any, will come up.

The trees have arrived, and as to their appearance, I am pleased with them. Most likely I shall need another lot next fall.

M. N. WILLETT'S, Middletown, Del.

ONIONS.

CULTURE.—In Florida and the Lower South the seed should be sown in beds from September 1 until December 1; farther north in early spring. Sow moderately thick, in rows 6 or 8 inches apart; cover seed with about ½ inch of earth, which must be well firmed down, and kept damp until they are well up. If weather is hot and dry, seed-bed should have partial shade. When plants are from 5 to 6 inches high and the size of a goose



Extra Moss Curled Parsley.

GENUINE BERMUDA ONION SEED.

The genuine Bermuda varieties of Onions are far superior to any other for southern planting. They are very early, heavy croppers, good keepers, and mild in flavor, making the best market Onion grown. The Bermuda has become one of the most important southern vegetable crops, and there is no crop that depends so much upon the quality of the seed. Large quantities of inferior Bermuda Onion seed are offered at low prices, and especially by retail stores, who buy their seed from northern houses, wherever they can obtain them the cheapest. These cheap, or rather low-priced seeds, seldom ever give satisfactory results. The seed we offer is the genuine Bermuda stock, imported from the Canary Islands, the only source for setting the true stock.

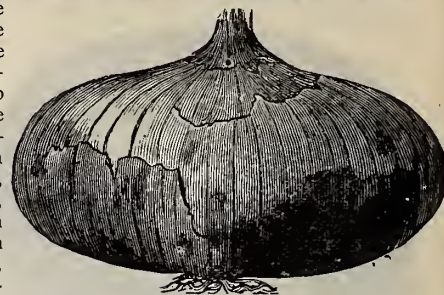
PRICES, unless noted, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 1-4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

White Bermuda. Outer skin of light straw color, interior pearly white; very large and flat, mild and palatable. A favorite among market-gardeners in Florida.

Red Bermuda. The same as the White Bermuda, except in color.

Griffing's White Wax. A waxy white Onion of Bermuda class. We have never seen a more beautiful Onion. Large, flat; heavy cropper; very mild in flavor, palatable. Far superior to the Red or White Bermuda. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Louisiana Creole. Largely grown in Louisiana and Mississippi, where it gives satisfactory results.



Red Bermuda Onion.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Sow from August until April, in drills 15 inches apart; keep soil free from weeds. When plants are strong, thin out to 6 inches apart. Requires from 3 to 6 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in warm water for 12 hours before planting.

Extra Moss Curled. The handsomest variety. Best for seasoning and garnishing. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

PARSNIPS.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly in drills from September until November for fall crop, and from January to May for spring and summer crop. Cultivate same as beets.

Hollow Crown Sugar.

An old variety, and a favorite with gardeners everywhere. Price, pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

PEAS.

CULTURE.—For early Peas a moderately rich, dry loam is best; for later sorts, heavier soil is preferable. Sow in drills about 2 inches apart, and about 5 or 6 inches deep. Planted deeply in this way it takes them longer to germinate, but the vines live longer and produce more abundantly. Plant in double rows 10 inches apart, and the rows 3 or 4 feet apart. Use only well-rotted manure at the time of planting, as fresh stable manure causes them to run to vines and produce few, if any, Peas.

PRICES, unless noted, pkt. 10 cts., 1-2 pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., pk. \$1.35. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

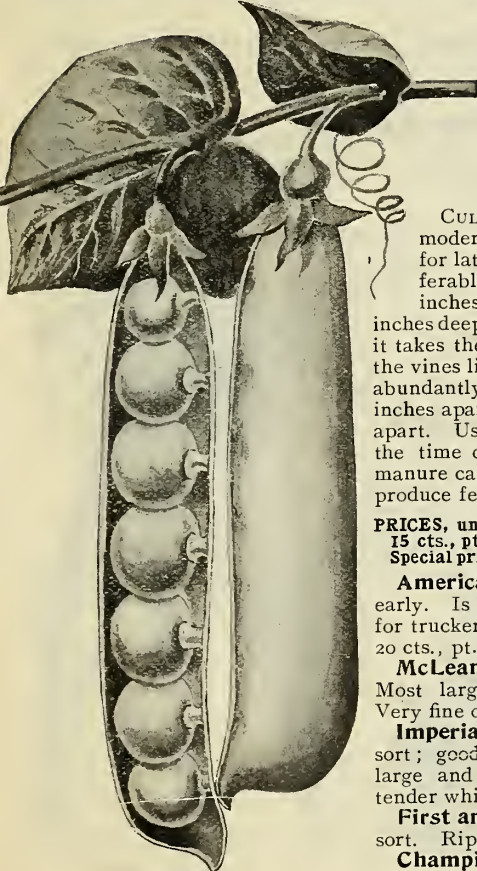
American Wonder. Dwarf, extra early. Is better for home garden than for truckers. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 50 cts.

McLean's Little Gem. Very early. Most largely planted in the South. Very fine quality; excellent bearer.

Imperial Dwarf. A smooth, late sort; good for home or market. Pods large and well filled and exceedingly tender while young; heavy bearer.

First and Best. A good extra-early sort. Ripens crop very evenly.

Champion of England. The standard wrinkled Pea. Sugary; good cropper.



Imperial Dwarf Pea.

PEPPERS.

CULTURE.—Sow seed same as tomatoes. Transplant into rows about 3 feet apart and 12 inches in the row.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., 1-4 oz. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Large Sweet Spanish. Large red variety, largely used for pickles.

Ruby King. Very mild-flavored and pleasant. Largely used for salads. Size large.

Long Cayenne. Long, very hot, red Peppers. Usually used for making pepper sauce.



Ruby King Pepper.

POTATOES.

CULTURE.—In the southern portion of Florida plant from November until March; in other sections of the South plant as soon as danger from frost is past.

We prefer and recommend the level cultivation. To plant, plow out deep furrows 6 or 7 inches in depth, drop the Potatoes in the bottom, rake in about an inch of mellow earth, then fill the furrow about half-full of well-rotted compost, covering this with a little more earth to prevent it from drying out. This will leave the ground so that the Potatoes come up in a hollow; as soon as they are up a couple of inches commence filling in the furrow, only leaving the tops out; as the plants grow continue to fill in around them until you have a slight bed, and the Potatoes commence to set blooms, after which do not cultivate them.

PRICES, subject to change without notice, pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50.

Varieties in stock, **Beauty of Hebron, Early Rose, Chili Red and Burbank.**

PUMPKINS.

CULTURE.—Mostly grown in the fields among other crops, but can be grown in hills like melons. Do not grow them near melons or squashes.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Cushaw. One of the best; does remarkably well in the South.

RADISHES.

CULTURE.—In most parts of the South Radishes are planted any month during the year. The soil should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. To economize in space they can be planted between rows of onions, cabbage, beets, or other slow-growing vegetables.

PRICES, unless noted, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

French Breakfast. A great favorite. Beautiful bright scarlet, with pure white tip; oval in shape. Fine for forcing or open ground.

Early Scarlet Erfurt. Small top, quick growth; crisp and mild. Among the quickest maturing of the red turnip Radishes.

White-tipped Early Scarlet Erfurt. A fancy French variety. Scarlet bulb, with white bottom. Showy and delicate; a choice variety.

White Box. White, short-leaved, turnip-formed. Fine for forcing.

Griffing's Early Long Scarlet. A valuable quick-maturing sort; large, beautiful scarlet. An admirable long variety, maturing in 24 days from germination.

Wonderful. Half-long red. So rapid in growth as to perfectly develop in 20 days.

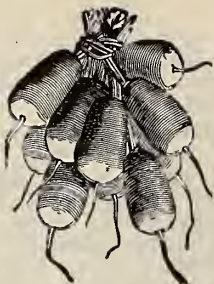
Grows 3 inches long, tapering from broad shoulders to a sharp point, very symmetrical in shape; color a bright scarlet; a gem. Price, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20c., ¼ lb. 45c.

Golden Globe.

The best summer Radish. Shape globular; color amber; mild flavored. Keeps long in eating condition without becoming woody or pithy.



White Box and White-tipped Early Scarlet Erfurt Radishes.



French Breakfast.

SALSIFY.

CULTURE.—Sow from August until December, in well pulverized and manured sandy or loamy soil, in drills 1 foot apart; thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the drills.

Improved Sandwich Island. A very superior French sort. Price, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts.

SPINACH.

CULTURE.—Sow from September until the end of March, in rich, deep soil, in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart. The more fertile the soil the larger the leaves.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1-4 lb. 35 cts.

Bloomsdale. The market-gardeners' favorite. Leaves wrinkled, curled and succulent.

Victoria. A long-standing sort; dark, crisp leaves; compact growth.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

After the shipping season opens all orders are shipped as soon as received, unless instructed to the contrary. We have every modern convenience, including Telephone at the Nursery and Farm, enabling us to execute all orders promptly and carefully.



Spinach.



Salsify.

SQUASHES.

CULTURE.—Plant after danger of frost is over, in well manured hills, 3 to 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet apart for running varieties.

Put 8 and 10 seeds in a hill, and thin out when large enough, leaving 3 or 4 of the best plants.

PRICES, pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., 1-4 lb. 20c., 1b. 60c. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Extra-early Bush. Matures for table use in 40 days from germination. Exceedingly productive and profitable to the market-gardener. Fruit white and waxy when young, turning yellow as it grows older. Plant of bushy habit. Will do well on light sandy soil.

Mammoth White. A large-growing strain of the early bush class; produces immense white squashes in great quantities.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Early, and a general favorite with growers for market or home use. Very productive; light cream color.

Golden Summer Crookneck. A strong grower, and a prolific producer, continuing to bear long after most varieties have ceased; fine, buttery flavor, and a general favorite for home and market use.

Hubbard. A well-known winter variety

TOMATOES.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown from November until February, according to the location, and if where there is danger from frost, in a hotbed, coldframe or boxes, placed in a sheltered spot near windows. Sow thinly, or they will come up too spindling and weak. If, when they are 2 or 3 inches high, they are transplanted into other boxes or pots 3 or 4 inches apart each way, they will grow stout and sturdy, and will do much better when transplanted in the open ground. Transplant, as soon as danger from frost is over, in hills 3 feet apart each way. Support the vines with stakes.

PRICES, unless noted in the description, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1-4 lb. 70 cts. Special prices quoted on larger quantities.

Acme. The earliest, real good tomato, especially suited for shipping. Plants strong, vigorous and productive; fruit medium size, round, somewhat flattened at ends; color purplish red.

Beauty. A hardy, strong, productive plant; fruit large, smooth and

excellent in quality; color purplish crimson; very firm of flesh and tough skinned; for early market, it cannot be excelled.

Stone. A very superior sort, producing extraordinarily thick, solid red fruit. Its shipping qualities are best in all essential points; large, smooth; color red, shape almost round; very productive.

Perfection. Large, solid, and as smooth as an apple. Deep red in color. A superb tomato.

Dwarf Champion. Stems short, stiff, thick, almost self-supporting; leaves dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large; nearly round, solid red color with purple tint. Needs no staking or supporting. Price, pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 20c., oz. 30c., ¼ lb. 90c.

Money Maker. No other tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipping to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large; fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light, sandy soil. Prices, pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts.

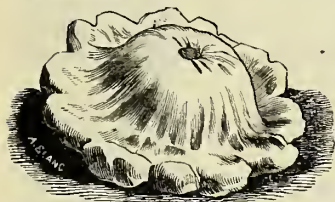
TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—In this latitude Turnips can be sown any month in the year, the preferable seasons being February and March for the spring and summer crop, and August and September for the fall crop. Sow moderately thin in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. Like other root crops, they require a well-pulverized, fertile soil for best results.

PRICES, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 15 cts., 1b. 45 cts.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-leaved. Very popular for market and home use; grows quickly; clear white skin and flesh; of mild flavor and excellent quality.

Purple-top Strap-leaved. The most generally planted va-



Extra Early Bush Squash.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash.



Acme Tomato.



*Griffing's Golden Ball
Turnip*

riety. It is a quick grower; the flesh is very fine grained and sweet flavored. The red top of the bulb, which extends to where it rests in the soil, adds much to the appearance of this popular variety.

Pomeranian White Globe. A rough-leaved sort; valuable for both table and stock.

Griffing's Golden Ball. Medium size, yellow, early and a good keeper; quality very good.

Amber Globe. Green crowned. One of the best and most valuable sorts. Almost indispensable in many households. It is a vigorous grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding; productive, and a good keeper.

RUTABAGAS.

CULTURE.—Same as for Turnips.

PRICES,—pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 1-4 lb. 20 cts.

Bloomsdale Swede. Purple crowned, golden skinned; almost globular in form, and earlier to mature than any other known rutabagas. It is not only the best feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for table use during the winter, being of fine texture and fine flavor.

Seven Top. Especially desirable for greens and salads. This is the hardiest of all sorts. In the spring it yields abundant foliage, which is excellent for boiling with cured meats, and is much in demand.

Miscellaneous Field Seed

CORN.

Griffing's Florida Flint. A product of our own, which we have succeeded in perfecting after years of careful selecting from the choicest native Florida Flint Corn. By carefully selecting the seed each year, carefully cultivating and allowing the blades to remain on the stalks until it was thoroughly matured, we have built up a strain of exceptionally fine Flint Corn, which hardens its kernels early, and before the weevil-moth attacks it. Large, strong-growing plant, with luxuriant dark green leaves and large stalk; produces an average of two ears per stalk, on average pine land, many stalks having three or four ears. Ears very large, with from 14 to 16 rows; kernels long and slim; cob very small for such large ears. It is decidedly the best, most prolific and hardy Corn we have ever seen. Although we have had some very adverse seasons, we have never known this Corn to fail in making a heavy crop. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. \$1.75. Special prices on larger quantities.

Poor-land Corn. On poor land it brings wonderful results, producing fine crops where many other varieties are an entire failure; on good land, or when well fertilized, it yields proportionately better. It is especially adapted for the poor lands of Florida. Prices, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Gilbert's White Flint. Very hard Flint Corn; nice-sized ears, large kernels and white cob. A splendid sort for meal and grists, or hominy. It is especially adapted for the poor lands of Florida.

Price, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.50.

Mexican June. A variety much used in Mexico and Southwestern Texas for late planting. Matures a good crop when planted as late as June and first of July. A fine white Corn; good grains and good-sized ears.

White Kaffir. A distinct type of the Sorghum family that has proved itself well adapted to the South. Of stocky growth, from 4 to 5 feet high; valuable alike for forage and grain. For forage, plant early and cut back to the ground every 30 or 40 days until September; if allowed to mature, it makes heavy seed-heads, producing more bushels of grain per acre than Corn. It is excellent for poultry, and if planted at intervals of from two to three weeks, from February to June, it will produce grain for poultry and young chickens during the entire summer and fall; can be cut when dry, cured and fed during winter. An excellent food for the production of eggs, and to an extent takes the place of wheat, used so much in the North and West. Price, pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

Red Kaffir. Same as above, except in color, and is hardier. Price, pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

MILLET.

Perle, or Cat-tail. One of the best for green forage. Excellent for all kinds of stock, and especially for milch cows. Price, pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

German, or Golden. Price, pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts.

Japan. Price, pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts.

JAPAN BUCKWHEAT.

After years of thorough trial in the South, this is pronounced one of the most valuable of recent introductions. The kernels, which are twice as large as the average Buckwheat, are greedily devoured by all kinds of fowls. Matures in from 6 to 8 weeks, and does well on poor land. Resists drought and heat, and three crops can be grown in one year by sowing first crop in February. It is said to furnish excellent food for bees when in bloom. Price, lb. 25 cts., pk. \$1, bus. \$3.

SEED OATS, SEED RICE and FIELD PEA SEED, etc., are kept in stock, in season, for which special prices will be quoted upon application.

BEGGAR-WEED.

The value of this plant, sometimes called Florida Clover (as it well takes the place of clover in the North), is too well known and has been too well discussed in the agricultural papers, etc., to need any special recommendation from us. As a land restorer, and for feed, either pasturage or when cured, it is considered the best. Price, carefully cleaned seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 14 cts., lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$3. Special prices on larger quantities.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

One of the best and most profitable of grains to raise for poultry. The seed is very oily, and is highly recommended for poultry food. Heads of this variety often measure 12 inches in diameter. Price, pkt. 10c., qt. 30c.

VELVET BEANS.

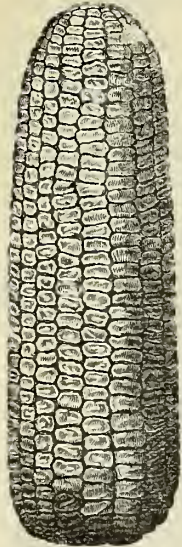
The Velvet Bean is a nitrogen-gathering plant, and is excellent for enriching poor or worn out lands. Has given the best of satisfaction wherever tried. Where a crop of Velvet Beans has been grown and plowed under in the fall, and followed by a crop of corn the next season, the yield will be nearly double. This we have proved in our own crop of corn this season. Plant early, and allow vines to remain until fall. They will quickly cover the entire ground, and before fall will attain a depth of from 3 to 4 feet. We have often seen them with 6 inches of leaves on the ground under the vines, that had fallen off. Price, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. 60 cts., bus. \$1.65

SPANISH PEANUTS.

The best variety for the Lower South. Smaller in size than the Virginia, but richer in flavor and a heavier cropper. A good crop for the field and valuable for fattening hogs in fall and winter, by pasturing them on the patch where they can root them up. They are plump, well filled and desirable for home use. Price, pkt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.



*Griffing's Florida
Flint Corn.*



Poultry Department

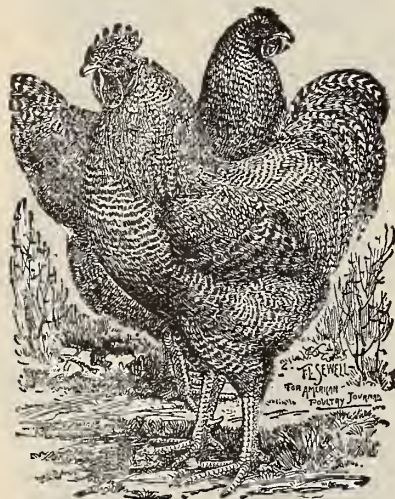


COMING before the public with the choice line of Fancy Poultry we have, we feel that this branch of our business will fill a long-felt want for a first-class, complete Fancy Poultry establishment in this section.

It has been almost impossible for people in the extreme South to buy strictly high grade stock, and eggs for setting, without sending to the North for them, making them, with expressage added, very expensive. This we have found out in equipping ourselves with the foundation stock for our breeding pens, for every breed we have, in order to get strictly first-class, high-scoring stock, we were obliged to buy in the North at high prices and pay heavy expressage to get our stock here.

There is no place in the country where Poultry thrives as well or can be so cheaply raised as in the South, and in our warm climate, where they can be on the range the year round, and need little protection from the cold, the cost of raising is reduced fully one-half to what it is in the frozen North, and good Poultry and eggs are always in demand and bring the highest prices in our southern cities.

The stock that we list is raised by us at our Nursery and Farm, at Macclenny, Fla., the young stock have an unlimited range, and the foundation stock from which it was raised was the best we could buy. In every case cocks and hens were obtained from different sources, and in most breeds we have had two or more pens of separate strains, so we can supply cocks and hens of no relation to our patrons'. Our equipment and system of breeding is fully up to the standard, and our stock will be found as represented.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. The great American breed. The people's favorite and the most practical all-purpose fowl of the times. Good layers, good sitters, good mothers, and good table fowls. Our stock of Barred Plymouth Rocks is very fine and carefully bred. Price, per trio, \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

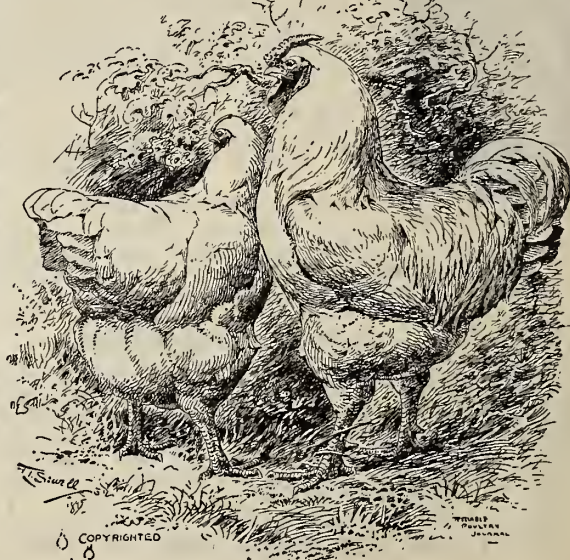
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. They resemble the Barred Plymouth Rocks in every respect except in color, which is a nice, pure white; indeed a handsome breed. They lay a good-sized egg and a goodly number of them. Price, per trio, \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. For beauty, style, fine form and appearance, few fowls equal the White Wyandotte. Plumage pure white, with legs, skin and beak a rich yellow. Good layers, fine mothers, and excellent for the table. This breed, or crosses with it, are among the best for broilers. Price, per trio, \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

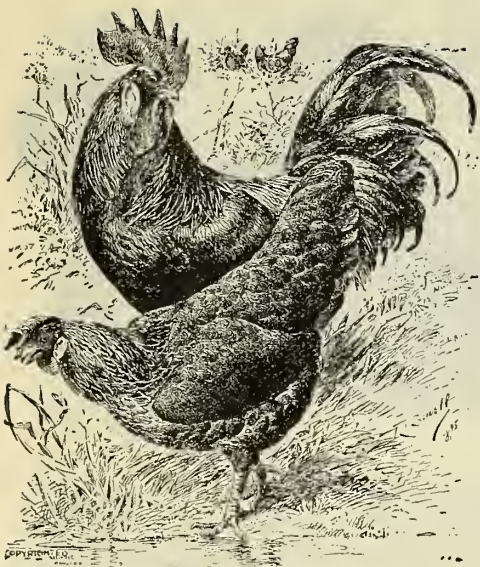
GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. A new and popular breed. In color they are rich golden bay, laced with black. As a general-purpose fowl they rank with the White Wyandotte. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

BROWN LEGHORNS (Single-combed). Our strain of Brown Leghorns are large in size, fine in form and well colored. Excellent layers, having scored the highest record per hen of any breed we have; non-sitters. Chicks are easily raised, hardy and healthy. Price, per trio \$5; single birds, cocks \$2.25, pullets \$1.75; eggs, \$2.25 per sitting of 13.

WHITE LEGHORNS (Single-combed). A handsome fowl with snow-white plumage and yellow legs, beak and skin. Wonderful egg producers; non-sitters—their business seems to be to

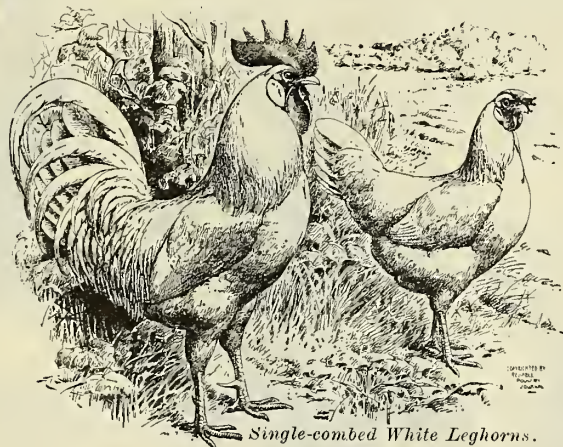


White Wyandottes.



Single-combed Brown Leghorns.

BLACK MINORCAS. A very popular breed in the South. Pure black, with greenish luster, large red combs and wattles, and white ear-lobes, which make them a very attractive fowl. Excellent layers; eggs very large. Chicks hardy and easily grown. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2 per sitting of 13.

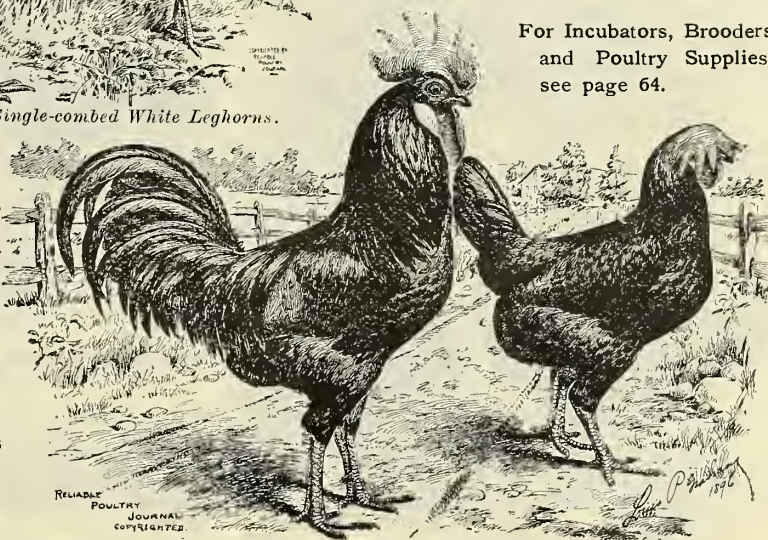


Single-combed White Leghorns.

AMERICAN DOMINIKES. The oldest of all the American breeds; are now becoming very popular with most breeders. In appearance they resemble the Barred Plymouth Rocks, but are double rose-combed. Good layers of nice, large-sized brown eggs. They have every quality for a good general-purpose fowl. Price, per trio \$8; single birds, cocks \$4, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3.50 per sitting of 13.

HOUDANS. The standard French breed. An unique yet handsome fowl, with large crest on the head. Good layers; non-sitters. A hardy, healthy breed. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

For Incubators, Brooders
and Poultry Supplies,
see page 64.



Black Minorcas.

lay. Hardy, and are quick to mature. Price, per trio \$5; single birds, cocks \$2.25, pullets \$1.75; eggs, \$2.25 per sitting of 13.

BUFF LEGHORNS. A favorite breed with many. Lays a large number of good-sized eggs. One breeder in Florida said that with proper food he could make them lay themselves to death in two years. A pretty fowl. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. The largest of all breeds. Are well contented in small enclosures, therefore easy to keep in cities and towns. Good layers; quiet and gentle in disposition. Eggs of a rich brown color; large in size. Price, per trio, \$7; single birds, cocks \$3.50, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

BUFF COCHINS. An unique, yet beautiful, fowl. Bright buff color; legs heavily feathered; good layers. A favorite with many. Our stock of this breed is very fine. Price, per trio \$7; single birds, cocks \$3.50, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

BLACK LANGSHANS. One of the latest introductions from Asia. Large-sized; glossy black plumage; a handsome bird. Fairly good layers, good sitters and good mothers. Price, per trio \$7; single birds, cocks \$3.50, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

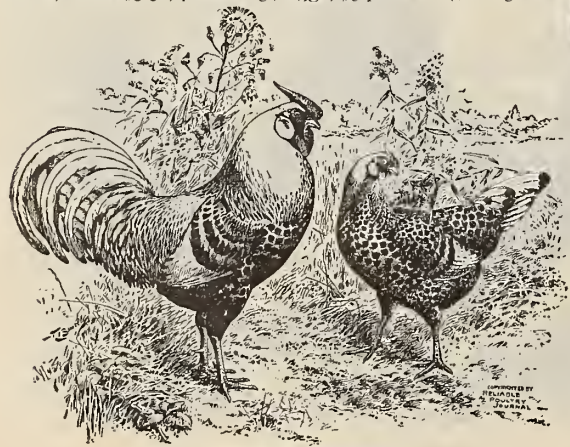
SILVER-SPANCLED HAMBURGS. These are the most beautiful fowls we have out of over 20 breeds. No one can pass a flock of them without a glance of admiration. Good layers. Chicks are healthy and mature early. Pullets have been known to commence laying at 4 months old. Price, per trio \$7; single birds, cocks \$3.50, pullets \$2.50; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

COLORÉD DORKINS. A prominent English breed. Large-sized, fairly good layers, very domestic; good for table purposes. Mature early. A great favorite with some breeders. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, cocks \$2.50, pullets \$2; eggs, \$2.50 per sitting of 13.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME. As a table fowl the Cornish Indian Game is unsurpassed. Rich yellow legs and skin; full breast. Fairly good layers. The hens make the best and kindest of mothers. A good practical breed for the farm. Price, per trio \$8; single birds, cocks \$4, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME. The game bird is a favorite with everyone. The Black-breasted Red stands at the head of the game family. Good layers, large fowls, and excellent for table purposes. Good pitting stock, if desired for that purpose. Our stock is from the best strains in the country. Price, per trio \$8; single birds, cocks \$4, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3.50 per sitting of 13.

PIT GAME. Medium-sized birds; excellent layers. The chicks are hardy and easily raised. Unequalled for pitting; will win or die trying. Price, per trio \$7; single birds, cocks \$3.50, pullets \$3; eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

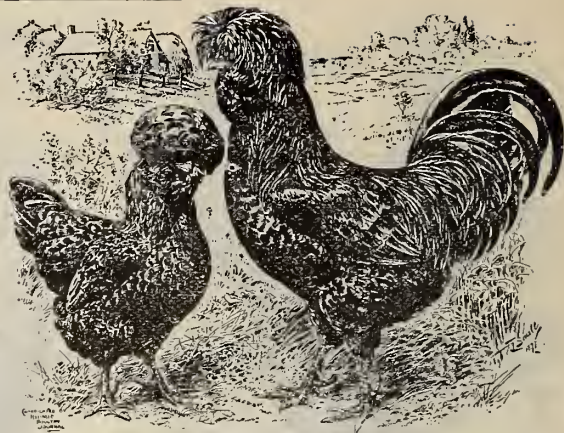


Silver-spangled Hamburgs.



Cornish Indian Game.

fine plumage. They have unlimited farm range, which insures healthy stock and fertile eggs. Price, eggs, \$3 for 11, \$5 for 20.



Houdans.

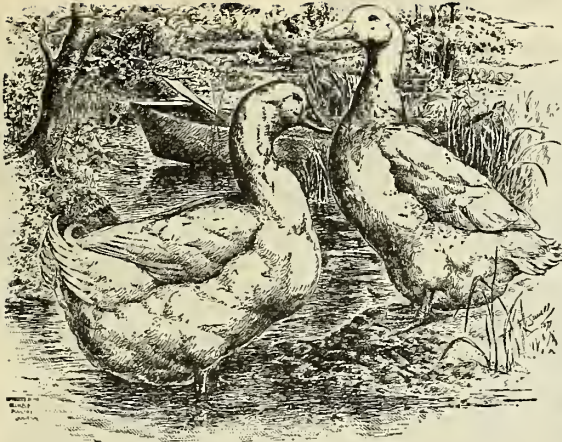
IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS. The most popular and extensively raised of all Ducks. Rich white plumage; large-sized; quick growth, we having raised 10 weeks old ducklings this season that weighed 6 pounds each. Hardy and easily raised, good layers, fine for table purposes, and profitable as a market fowl. Do not require water, except for drinking. Everyone should have a flock of these beautiful fowls. Price, per trio \$6; single birds, drakes \$2.50, ducks \$2; eggs, \$2 per sitting of 11.

BRONZE TURKEYS. The Bronze are, without question, the most popular breed of Turkeys. They are hardy, attain great size, and their rich yellow skin makes them present a most attractive appearance dressed. They are preëminently at the head as a market Turkey. We can furnish eggs from fine stock of remarkable size and

A FAIR HATCH.

We test eggs from all our yards early in the season, and it is our intention to send out none but fresh, fertile eggs, that hatch well with us, and should with our customers; but if, under favorable circumstances, you fail to get at least six chicks from a sitting, we will duplicate the order at half price.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS, a matter of correspondence.

*Imperial Pekin Ducks.*

top of the feeding part can be the same length as end pieces. This done, you have a box for each hen 4 feet long and 12 inches wide and high, with no bottom, with a dark nest 12 inches square in one end, ready to put a little litter in, and set the hen. Once each day, about 11 o'clock, raise the slide and allow the hen to go out into the feeding run, eat, drink and dust herself in dry dust, which should be provided, and after an hour or so, when she has returned to the nest, close the slide.

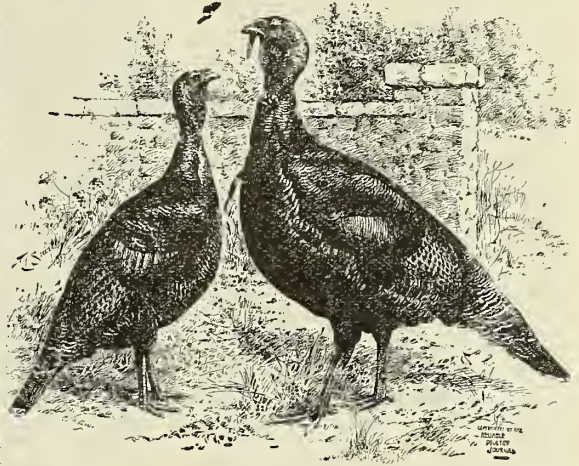
We always make it a practice to put them off the nest, if they do not go of their own accord when the slide is opened, and if there is any broken eggs or filth in the nest, clean it out and wash off the sound eggs with warm water. When the hen is set, and a few days before due to hatch, dust her thoroughly with some good insect powder; this will generally prevent lice from ever getting a start on the chickens.

FANCY POULTRY PAYS.

It is as easy to keep good layers and good table fowls as mongrel stock. You get more eggs and a better price for your poultry.

Bear in mind when you purchase a sitting of eggs for hatching, it is not the 13 eggs that you are paying for, but the stock they are expected to produce. A sitting of eggs that will produce choice, high-scoring stock, even if but few of them, is worth many dozen from inferior or mongrel stock.

Never order eggs until you have a hen that has been sitting long enough to let you know she means business, as it will not pay to let her break a lot of expensive eggs, or desert the nest after sitting on them for a few days. The nest should be on the ground, under a shed or arbor. Ideal nest boxes can be made by setting up two boards edgewise, about 4 feet long and 12 inches in width, and 12 inches apart. If only one nest is wanted, nail a 14-inch board, same width, across the end; if two nests are wanted, use three 4-foot boards and a 27-inch board across ends; for three nests, use four 4-foot boards and a 40-inch board across the ends, and so on for any number of nests wanted. In one end of the box thus made, which has no top or bottom, build the nest by nailing a 4-inch board across the bottom of the box 12 inches from one end, which makes a nest 12 inches square and 12 inches deep. Cover this part with a solid board, so as to make it dark and dry in the nest; have this cover on hinges (leather ones will do). Cover the remainder of box with slats arranged so one or two can be raised to allow you to put in feed and water; then arrange a slide, so that the hen can be fastened on the nest. If several nests are built together, the slats over the

*Bronze Turkeys.*

If in need of Poultry Supplies of any description not listed in this Catalogue, write us for prices.



How to Plant AND CARE FOR YOUNG TREES AND ORCHARDS

While we believe the following hints will be useful to all practical orchardists and horticulturists, they are intended principally for the benefit of beginners. The points herein contained are based upon our own experience, and we know them to be reliable.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF AN ORCHARD SITE. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, the question of drainage outweighs all others. Do not think you can plant your trees out on some waste land that is too poor or too wet and sour to grow anything else, and expect good results. The land that will make the best corn and cotton will make the best orchard. Any land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface long at a time may be made suitable by throwing up beds with a plow and setting the trees on the ridges, leaving the water furrows midway between the rows, running the same general direction as the slope of the land. New land is better than old fields, especially for peaches and grapes, but either should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. In all cases, keep your eye on the drainage.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL. If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly, select a moist, well drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread out the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days in the same manner as seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees	Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees	Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees
1 by 2	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

	Feet each way		Feet each way
Peaches	15 to 20	Grapes—Northern varieties	8 to 10
Plums	12 to 15	Southern, Muscadine	18 to 25
Pears—Le Conte and Kieffer	25 to 30	Quinces	12 to 15
Oranges—hardy kinds	18 to 20	Figs	12 to 15
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20	Pecans	30 to 40
Apples—standard	18 to 20	Medlars	18 to 25
Apricots	15 to 20		

TRANSPLANTING. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from underside, so the cut surface will face downward. Thin out the fibrous roots. The ground being properly prepared, make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, then place the trees in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet, pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry, make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done, place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass, or something to act as a mulch and prevent the surface from drying. This will keep the ground in a moist condition, and the tree will hardly need any subsequent watering.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING. One-year-old peaches, pears, apples, plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, quinces, Japanese persimmons, mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head; 2½ to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height you will have to cut higher or lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head.

Texas Umbrellas, pecans and walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to 2 feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to 4 or 5 inches.

SUBSEQUENT PRUNING. Peaches, plums, apricots, persimmons, figs, mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches somewhat shorter than the inner ones.

PRUNING GRAPES. Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to 2½ or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, leaving only three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back, leaving only three or four buds of the previous year's growth. Muscadines do not need trimming, and should be trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING. This is a matter that we leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well tested fertilizer, such as Mapes or other high-grade goods, the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one-half pound to the tree scattered around to the distance of 3 feet from the tree, and well raked in.

Then, if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large percentage of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by bone meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground. Well rotted manure and compost will greatly benefit trees for years.

CULTIVATION. The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year, the grass may be allowed to grow after July, and be plowed under in the fall. This method will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard, they are kept clean until this time. The only crops that we can recommend in orchard would be cotton and tobacco, or truck-gardening, when large quantities of fertilizers are used, so that the trees are not robbed.

INSECTS AND REMEDIES.

No plant exists that does not, in some manner, furnish food for something else, hence all of our fruits and flowers are subject to attacks from insects and fungoides. The remedies here given are necessarily brief, but if properly and persistently applied they will, in most cases, prove effective.

Root-knot. In treating on this microscopic insect, *Anguillula*, which has been so disastrous to the peach, fig, mulberry and Myrobalan plum, and some field crops, we can suggest no remedy.

In planting trees of the above-named kinds, we recommend that they be put on new land as far as possible; but if obliged to plant in old land, holes should be dug to the depth of 3 feet, the soil for 18 inches from the surface being thrown on one side, the remainder on the other, then the top soil put in the bottom and the tree planted at the proper depth in the soil thrown from the bottom of the hole, well mixed with ashes, not allowing the roots to come in contact with the surface soil; then the surface soil should



(1) *Rose*, (2) *Pear*, (3) *Peach*, (4) *Citrus*, (5) *Plum*, (6) *Fig*.

The above illustrates the general appearance and characteristics of trees as they are received from our nursery, and also the manner in which both the tops and roots of the several classes of trees should be pruned before planting.

be hoed back for some distance from the trees, and wire-grass, turf or leaf-mold put in its place. Trees thus planted will do well. When practicable, we would advise planting in new land, as in new land there is no danger from this insect. The insect increases wonderfully in land planted to cow peas or sweet potatoes, and these crops should not be planted among this class of trees.

Borer. This small white grub attacks trees at the crown. Their presence may be known by the gummy juice oozing out near the ground. Dig them out with a sharp knife, and remove all dead bark. As a preventive of further depredations, apply twice a year a quart of unleached ashes around the tree, or wash the tree with lye below the branches down as low as the wound extends. This is good for the tree, whether there is anything the matter with it or not.

Cureulio. This is a small, grayish brown beetle, that stings the plum and other stone fruits from the time they are formed until they are nearly grown. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture, and this egg hatches into a small white grub that destroys the fruit. The most effective remedy known is to jar the tree with a padded mallet, after spreading a sheet under the tree to catch the beetles and affected fruit, which should be burned. Do this early in the morning, every two or three days until the fruit is half-grown. A spraying with Paris Green or London Purple is considered effective by many. This should be done once a week. A plan we practice is to keep hogs or poultry in the orchard; they eat the wormy fruit as it falls.

Caterpillars. These are sometimes quite destructive if left alone, but by diligently removing the nests as fast as they appear serious damage can be prevented.

Plant Lice. Spray with tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion.

Grape Mildew. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

SOLUTIONS.

Tobacco Water. One pound of tobacco boiled in 3 gallons of water.

London Purple or Paris Green Solution. One pound of London Purple or Paris Green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Add 1 gallon of lime water.

Bordeaux Mixture. One pound of sulphate of copper dissolved in 1 gallon of hot water; in another vessel slake one pound of rock lime in 6 quarts of cold water; when cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion. Four pounds of whale-oil soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt Solution. Twenty-five pounds fresh lime, 20 pounds sulphur and 15 pounds salt. Take the entire lot of sulphur and 10 pounds of the lime and boil in 20 gallons of water for an hour, or until the sulphur is dissolved, then add the remainder of the lime and salt. Add enough water to make in all 60 gallons; strain, and spray while warm or hot. Luther Burbank says of this wash: "It is best of all for scale, and cheapest. Nothing else has been anything like as effective as this wash in California."

Kerosene Mixture. This is made by the use of the Weed Kerosene Spray Pump, made especially for this purpose.

MAKE FRIENDS

Of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say, "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit; it is all yours—yours for the kind treatment you have given us."



Peach tree 30 months from planting.



Peach tree one year from planting.

PLANT FRUIT FOR PROFIT!

There is Money in It!

SEASONABLE HINTS TO THE ORCHARDIST, GARDENER AND POULTRYMAN

In this Calendar of Seasonable Hints our aim is simply to remind the Orchardist, Gardener and Poultryman, suggesting what should be done if the surrounding circumstances are favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds indicated to be planted and work to be done in January could not apply alike to South Florida and South Carolina. While in most cases the suggestions will apply for the entire Lower South, for which they are intended, yet we do not want the reader to hold us responsible in case of his doing the work out of season, and before danger from frost, etc., is past.

For the best varieties of vegetables to plant in the various seasons, we refer you to the Descriptive Department, in which the character of each is described.

JANUARY.

Orchard and Grove. Plow and harrow the peach orchard, remove all grass and weeds from around the trees and fences that would harbor insects and disease. Spray peach and plum trees with Bordeaux mixture to prevent brown rot. If any scale is found in the orchard, spray the affected trees and those near them with Whale Oil Soap Solution, Kerosene Emulsion, or Lime and Salt Solution, made as per the formulas found in Notes on Insects and Remedies, or with a Weed Kerosene Sprayer, using 25 per cent of oil. Keep the dirt well banked up around the orange trees and buds to protect them from frost. Trim the peach, plum, pear and other orchards, as per the instructions given in the notes on subsequent pruning. If you have not planted your new orchards and vineyards, select and order the trees at once. Orders are being booked in large numbers at the nursery during this month, and if you delay you may not be able to get what you want in both sizes and varieties. Planting trees and vines will be successful if the work is carefully done during this and next month.

Garden and Field. Sow sparingly and at intervals, beets, radishes, turnips, rutabagas, for spring crop, and mustard for greens. Plant snap beans and garden peas. Frost may destroy some of these, but if planted at intervals, others will follow. Prepare coldframes and plant cabbage, lettuce, endive, kale, cauliflower, and collards for spring crops; also plant in hotbeds or in boxes, where they can be protected from the frosts, egg-plants, tomatoes and peppers. Transplant onions from the seed-bed. **For best varieties, see Seed Descriptive List.** Clear up the fields, and around the fences, and get ready for planting regular crops in February and March. Sow spring oats.

Poultry. Hens should be doing good laying by this season. Feed egg-producing food as recommended for December. Be sure to have plenty of cracked shell before the hens at all times to avoid soft-shelled eggs. Set every hen that wants to sit at this season. Early chicks are more easily raised, and make larger, better fowls. Keep chicken houses and yard clean, and put in fresh nests once each month with lime, and insect powder dusted in the straw to prevent mites and lice. Dust the sitting hens with lice powder ("Death to Lice" is good) before the little chicks are hatched.

FEBRUARY.

Orchard and Grove. If your new orchards, groves or vineyards, are not yet planted, order the trees at once. March is too late to plant for best results. In transplanting, do the work carefully, and if the ground is not moist, water the trees and plants well when setting them out. Fertilize the bearing peach

orchard liberally with a fertilizer containing a large per cent of potash, replace the dirt around the trees that was removed to dig borers early in the season. Keep the earth well banked up around the orange trees and buds. Do not plow the grove. This is the most dangerous month for frost, and every precaution should be taken to prevent new growth.

Garden and Field. February is one of the busiest months in the garden. Sow at intervals, for continuous crops, radishes, mustard, spinach and cress. Plant regular crops of garden peas, wax and snap beans, squashes, cantaloupes, melons, sugar corn, turnips, beets, and rutabagas; finish transplanting the onions and transplant cabbages, also tomatoes and egg-plants, if danger from frost is past. Sow more cabbage and other seed of that class in the cold-frame, and also tomato and egg-plants for later crops. Plant potatoes (Irish) and prepare the draw bed for the sweet potatoes. Plant cane, and a few acres of early field corn, the last of the month.

Poultry. The work for February in the poultry yard is much the same as for January. Special care should be taken to keep the sitting hens well dusted with "Death to Lice" powder to prevent the lice from getting on the little chicks when first hatched.

MARCH.

Orchard and Grove. As soon as the danger from frost is past, remove the earth or banks from around the trees and buds, plow, fertilize and trim the groves; keep the peach, plum and pear orchard well cultivated and fertilized, especially the young trees. If any brown rot appeared in the orchard the previous season, spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture, as per formula in Insects and Remedies, as soon as the blossoms drop. Mulch the strawberry bed carefully.

Garden and Field. Plant garden peas, snap and wax beans for intermediate crop. Also watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, squashes and sugar corn; finish transplanting tomatoes, egg-plants and peppers; also cabbage, lettuce, kale, endive, cauliflower, etc. In the field, plant sweet potatoes for cutting vines from, plant Irish potatoes for second or late crop. Finish planting corn, using "Griffing's Florida Flint," the best yielding flint corn ever introduced; also plant Kafir corn, millet, the first crop of Japan clover and velvet beans.

Poultry. The caring for the little chicks is now on hand. Provide the mothers with good dry coops placed on an elevated spot of ground, so water cannot stand around it. Feed the little chicks cooked feed three or four times a day and give fresh water twice a day. Continue feeding the laying fowls as in December and January. Keep plenty of grit, coarse, ground bone and cracked oyster shell constantly before them.】

APRIL.

Orchard and Grove. Keep the orchard and grove carefully cultivated. If the peaches and plums set too thick, thin them out; better have a good crop of fine fruit than an overcrop of small, knotty fruit. If you have a crop of peaches or plums, and wormy ones drop from the trees, keep them picked up and burned. If allowed to remain on the ground the worm comes out, goes into the ground and there forms a curculio beetle to sting more fruit later. Nothing is better to keep the worms in a peach or plum orchard down than poultry. They eat the fruit as it drops, and thus destroy the worms. If the small, wormy peaches are picked up or destroyed from the start, you will have no serious trouble from wormy fruit.

Garden and Field. Keep the garden carefully cultivated. Late cabbage, lettuce, kale, etc., should be transplanted. Sow late crops of beets, turnips, radishes, spinach and cress. Lettuce may also be sown where expected to head. Plant late peas, snap and wax beans, and the general crop of pole beans and okra. Late cucumbers, squash, cantaloupes, melons, etc., should be planted the last of this month. Sow celery seed in beds for next fall and winter crops.

Poultry. Care of poultry is much the same as for March. The earlier chicks should now be quite large and should be fed liberally cooked food at least twice a day, and dry grain, composed of cracked corn and cracked wheat, for the third feeding. Keep fine grit or pounded crockery before the young chicks.

MAY.

Orchard and Grove. There is little to be done in the grove or orchard aside from cultivating and the picking and gathering of the fruit. If you wish the best results from peaches shipped, pick them early in the morning while they are cool; sort and pack them carefully. If any rotten peaches drop from the trees, pick them up and burn them, thus preventing the spread of the fungus that causes the brown rot.

Garden and Field. During this month few vegetables can be sown or planted with good results aside from summer radishes and southern curled leaved mustard. Late pole and bush beans can be planted; also, late crop of okra. Where potatoes, onions and other early crops have been harvested, replant with late crop of melons, squashes, pumpkins and Mexican Juan corn. If the celery has not been planted in April, it should not be neglected this month. May is usually warm and dry, and the seed sown should have extra attention and, where possible, shade and water. Plant upland rice, peanuts, chufas, and commence planting the potato draws; also, plant a few field peas.

Poultry. It is now too late for setting hens and raising young chicks profitably. Break up your sitting hens, and do not encourage egg production. Feed dry feed, largely corn, and allow fowls to have free range. If you do not encourage them to lay late in the spring and summer they will commence laying earlier in the fall. Watch for the lice, fleas and mites on the chicks, this being one of the worst months for them. Look carefully on the top of the heads for lice; if present, grease the heads with lard with a small portion of oil of pennyroyal mixed with it, or some prepared lice ointment.

JUNE.

Orchard and Grove. Gathering the peaches, plums and pears is the principal work in the orchard during June. After the good fruit is off the trees, go through the orchard and pick off all the fruit that has rotted and is still hanging on the trees; also, the rotten and wormy fruit from off the ground, and burn it to prevent the increase in worms and fungus. Give the bearing orchard a good thorough cultivation and a liberal fertilizing; do not cultivate it any more during the season. Young orchards should be kept well fertilized and in a high state of cultivation; also, the orange grove.

Garden and Field. The general garden and field work is similar to May. Growing crops, both in the garden and field, need careful cultivation, especially as grass and weeds grow fast this month. June corn or field peas may be planted where early crops have been harvested. If you wish to rest the land, and build it up, plant velvet beans in hills about three feet apart each way so that they will cover the ground quickly. Prepare the ground from which you wish to cut your crab-grass hay and sow beggar-weed seed. It is better to have the hay cutting late in the season and avoid the July and August rainy seasons. Plant field peas in the corn early in the month. Prepare the land and plant the sweet potato slips the last of the month.

Poultry. Work with the poultry for June is the same as for May.

JULY.

Orchard and Grove. Keep the young orchard and orange grove well cultivated and trimmed. The bearing peach, plum and pear orchard should be allowed to grow in grass. Beggar-weed sowed in these will help to build up the land and make fine hay, if wanted for that purpose. During the rainy season of July and August is a desirable time to transplant oranges and other citrus fruits. Place your orders early as possible, as most nurseries are short on trees suitable for July and August planting. If it does not rain the day the trees are planted, they should be well watered.

Garden and Field. July is a quiet month in the garden and field. The late planted crops should have cultivation, as the grass soon overruns crops at this season. In the latter part of the month sow cabbages, collard, tomatoes, egg-plants, etc., in well-shaded places where they can be easily watered. Radishes and mustard can also be sown. Avoid plowing and turning up the land to the scorching sun at this time of the year.

Poultry. The work in the poultry yard is similar to that of May and June. See that the young stock has plenty of small size grit or pounded crockery before them at all times. Allow the fowls to have free range, if possible. If it is necessary to confine them, provide plenty of shade in their yards and give them green stuff to eat.

AUGUST.

Orchard and Grove. Little can be done in the orchard and grove aside from keeping the young orchard and orange grove in a good state of cultivation. If you have not finished your summer planting of oranges and citrus fruits, it should be done at once. September and October are usually dry months and

the trees should become well established before the rainy season is over. Commence to prepare the land for strawberries, which should be planted during September and October for best results.

Garden and Field. Active work now commences in the garden. For early fall crop sow turnips, rutabagas, mustard, cress, spinach, beets, carrots, etc.; also, lettuce can be sown in drills where expected to head. Cabbage should be sown, in beds partially shaded from the sun's rays, at intervals of 10 days. Transplant tomatoes for late crop. If the small potatoes from the spring crop have been saved and kept dry, they may now be bedded, preparatory to planting. To properly do this, spread them on the ground in partial shade for a week or 10 days, after which pile them up about 2 or 3 inches deep and cover them about ½-inch deep with loose, mellow earth and thoroughly wet them down. As soon as they shown signs of sprouting, take them up and plant the same as you would plant the spring crop, or according to the instructions for planting potatoes in the descriptive department. Do not cut these potatoes, as you would the spring crop, but plant them whole. In this way good crops of fall potatoes can be raised that will be ready to dig during November, December and January. Peas and beans for early fall crop can be planted.

Poultry. Nothing can be done in the poultry yard except the same as mentioned for July.

SEPTEMBER.

Orchard and Grove. Keep the young orchard and grove in a high state of cultivation, and if you can afford it fertilize them liberally, especially the orange grove, so as to keep it growing as late in the season as possible. The bearing peach, pear and plum orchards are now in grass and beggar-weed, if the latter was sown in the orchard. If short of hay, and that in the orchard is large enough to pay to cut, we should advise cutting and saving it. In fact, we find it pays to give the orchard an extra heavy fertilizing, with the intention of cutting the hay in the fall. Strawberries should be planted during this month and October.

Garden and Field. Most all of the seed recommended for August planting can be planted or sown this month, together with a few additions. In the early part of the month plant wax and snap beans and extra early peas. Plant for general fall crop, beets, turnips, rutabagas, all kinds of radishes, salsify, lettuce, cress, endive, kale and mustard. During the latter part of month sow onion seed in beds. If weather is favorable, and the plants large enough, set out cabbage and cauliflower; also, tomatoes and egg-plants. Cabbage seed for late fall and winter crop should be sown. In South Florida, tomato and egg-plant seed should be sown in beds carefully protected from the sun, preparatory for the early winter crop.

Poultry. The work of laying the foundation for the next season's breeding should be commenced. Carefully select the finest fowls in your flocks for the breeding pens, separating them from the remainder of the flock. Have a cock for each 15 or 20 hens. Use only one- and two-year-old hens in breeding for best results. If your cock is not extra good, send and get one. (We always have fine cocks of most breeds for sale.) A cockerel hatched early in the season will give splendid results when mated with one- or two-year-old hens. Feed on soft, cooked food, made up as follows: Greens (mustard is excellent) chopped up fine, boiled until tender and thickened with cracked corn,

wheat bran and meat and bone meal, using about a quart of the latter to each bushel of feed. Give this to them twice a day; also, feed them two or three times a week chopped up meat scraps and cut green bone. Keep grit, pounded oyster shell and coarse ground bone where they can get it at will. Young pullets should be fed on a similar diet; separate them from the roosters, as you do not want to breed from the pullets; they will lay just as well, and the eggs will keep fresh much longer.

OCTOBER.

Orchard and Grove. You can cease cultivating the young orchard, but continue to keep the orange groves, both young and old, in a high state of cultivation, to induce them to grow as late in the fall as possible; thus the trees will be in the healthiest possible condition when they harden up the growth for the winter, and will withstand without injury a greater degree of cold than the trees that were neglected and prevented from growing late in the season. The former will seldom show any signs of growth until late in the season, while the latter will force a sickly, weakly growth at every few days of warm weather. Do not plow the bearing peach, pear or plum orchards before December. Finish planting the strawberries.

Garden and Field. In South Florida this should be an active month with the gardener and trucker. He should plant peas, beans, lettuce, and all kinds of root crops, such as radishes, turnips, rutabagas, beets, carrots, etc.; also, transplant tomatoes, egg-plants and cabbages. Cucumbers for early winter market can also be planted. In North Florida and the gulf coast section, only vegetables that will stand some frost should be planted, such as turnips, rutabagas, beets; cabbages and collards transplanted, and a few early peas and beans planted, which, if spared, will be a delicacy in December. The vegetables planted earlier in the season should have careful attention, and the growth crowded so they will mature before the early frosts.

Poultry. The breeding fowls having been selected and fed as per our suggestions for September, should now be laying freely, and if you are desirous of raising broilers for the early market, you should change the character of your feed from a soft, cooked feed to a dry feed composed of cracked corn, wheat, barley and oats, fed three times a day. Twice a week give them the soft, cooked food the same as for September. Have the yard well covered with straw and in feeding the dry feed scatter it among the straw, which necessitates them scratching to get it, giving them plenty of exercise and working off surplus fat. While soft, cooked food is excellent for producing eggs, yet a small percentage of them will be fertile; with the dry feed the result will be the opposite, fewer eggs, but a large percentage of fertile ones. As it is not natural for the hens to want to sit or become broody at this season, it becomes necessary to call in the incubator and brooder. It is cheaper and much less trouble to raise them in the incubator and brooder at this season than with the hen. (Write for incubator and brooder circulars.)

NOVEMBER.

Orchard and Grove. This is indeed a quiet month in grove and orchard all cultivating and plowing should cease, examine the grove carefully, and if any scale of any kind is found, treat the trees with either whale oil soap,

kerosene emulsion, or lime and salt solution, as described in formulas, or with a Weed kerosene sprayer, using 25 per cent of oil as soon as the leaves are mostly off. Remove the earth from around the peach and plum trees, and dig out borers as recommended on page 56. Do not replace dirt until later in season. During the later part of the month, bank up well around the bodies of orange trees, especially the young buds, to protect them in case of freezing weather. If you are going to use any kind of artificial protection, such as covering the trees, or building fires in the grove, preparations should be made. If you adopt the fires, be sure that you have plenty of wood on hand; it will keep over until next season if you have too much, but if the supply is exhausted just a few hours before the freeze is over, all is lost. You should have sufficient wood to keep one good fire to each tree for three successive nights, counting the burning period to be 15 hours each night. You can best experiment for yourself as to the amount of wood consumed in each fire for the 15 hours. Count your trees, and you can then make a close estimate on how much you will need. If this wood is burned up early in the winter, replace it and be prepared for a later freeze. Keep the strawberries well cultivated and growing. If you want a few real late berries for home use, plant a small bed during this month.

Garden and Field. In North Florida and along the gulf coast, little should be done in the way of planting vegetables; keep those already planted carefully cultivated. Transplant cabbage, collards and kale. In South Florida. Plant peas, wax and snap beans for midwinter market, transplant egg-plant, tomatoes and peppers; also, cabbage, and plant cucumbers for early winter market. Keep the crops planted early in a high state of cultivation; this is the best growing month. Sow egg-plant and tomato seed for midwinter crop. If desired, these can be planted in hills in the open field and then thinned down to the proper stand.

Poultry. The same general instructions given for October will apply for November. Good, warm, dry houses should be provided for the hens in winter if you expect a goodly number of strong, fertile eggs. This is as important in the South as in the North. The houses should be arranged so they can be easily ventilated, but so they can be closed tight during damp, cold nights. We will furnish rough plans and sketches of suitable poultry houses and brooders for the South, upon application.

DECEMBER.

Orchard and Grove. The work of banking orange trees, and preparations for artificial protection, as mentioned for November, should be continued. During

the later part of the month, peach, plum and pear orchards can be plowed and fertilized. Do not plow orange groves, but allow the winter weeds to grow and consume the moisture. It will help to prevent the trees from starting to grow during warm periods. Prepare land and order trees for new orchards and groves. This is the best month to transplant all kinds of trees. Order early, while the assortment is complete, so that you can secure just what is wanted in both varieties and sizes.

Garden and Field. While December is an active month in cultivating crops and vegetables previously planted, yet there is very little to plant. In South Florida, plant peas and beans for spring crop; also, turnips, radishes, etc. Transplant tomatoes and egg-plants; also, early onions. Sow seed for spring and summer crops of cabbage. In North Florida and the gulf coast country little can be done except to cultivate the crops and plant a few radishes, turnips, rutabagas, beets and peas, and sow cabbage seed for early spring crop.

Poultry. Care should be taken to keep the fowls laying and to have a good percentage of strong, fertile eggs for hatching. Feed three times a day on oats, wheat, barley and cracked corn, or if you have Kaffir corn, it is better than cracked corn. Twice a week give soft feed, made up, by boiling cut clover until tender, thickened with equal parts of cracked wheat, cracked corn and wheat bran, to which is added about one quart bone and meat meal to each half bushel of cooked feed. It is also advisable to feed condition or poultry powders once each week, as per directions on packages. Feed freely of chopped fresh meat scraps and green cut bone. Keep grit, coarse bone meal and pounded oyster shell always where they can get it. Remember to have warm, dry houses that can be closed up during cold, damp nights. If you are raising chickens in incubators and brooders, be sure to follow the directions that go with the machines.

December closes the season, and if by chance, we have dropped a hint or a suggestion of value to those engaged in orchard, garden or poultry work in the South, and especially those who have not had the experience we have, or introduced a better method, or a more regular system in the management of your work, or reminded you of a piece of work that you might have left undone until too late in the season, we shall be amply compensated for the efforts that we have made in this line.

In conclusion, we say that all we ask in return is to be remembered when you are wanting anything in our line; we hope to be favored with your orders.



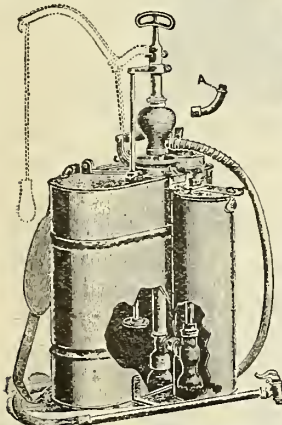
Supply Department.

In this department we list a few useful and practical Implements and Supplies, most of which are not kept in stock by merchants in smaller towns, the demand being too limited to warrant them carrying a complete and up-to-date assortment of these goods. Many implements that are highly advertised, and which are of great value in the North and West, are practically useless in the South, the composition of the soil and the mode of cultivation being entirely different. The Implements and Supplies here listed are mostly the same as are in daily use on our Nurseries and Farms, and that we know to be useful, reliable and of value to the enterprising **southern gardener, fruit-grower and poultryman.**

PRICES. The general advance in the price of all manufactured articles make it necessary to make the prices in this department **subject to change without notice.** We will, however, at all times give our patrons the benefit of the lowest market price on the goods they may order from us. Prices named are for goods F. O. B. Jacksonville, Fla.

In ordering goods from this department, please mention the number under which they are listed.

199. Success Knapsack Sprayer. The most convenient and best made knapsack spraying outfit on the market. Copper tank; high-grade brass pump, with bronze valves; thoroughly adjustable and easily taken apart for cleaning and re-packing when necessary; extra-broad shoulder straps; fitted with Bordeaux or Vermorel nozzle. A well-made, complete sprayer. \$12.



The Weed Knapsack Kerosene Sprayer.

200. The Weed Knapsack Kerosene Sprayer. Mechanically mixes the oil and water as pumped, making a perfect emulsion. The operator can, by turning a pointer on the percentage scale, regulate the exact proportion of oil used. The kerosene tank and attachment can be removed, leaving a complete Success Knapsack Sprayer outfit. Price, complete, \$16.

204. Peerless Barrel Sprayer. With mechanical agitator. The best and most practical barrel spray outfit on the market. Well made, with all working parts brass or bronzed. Price, complete, fitted with 12½ feet of hose, and either Bordeaux or Vermorel nozzles, iron air-chambers, \$13.50; with brass air-chamber, \$17; with two 12½-feet sections of hose, fitted with nozzles as above, \$2 extra.

205. Deming Barrel Sprayer. A practical sprayer for orchard work. Has mechanical agitator; working parts, cylinder and air-chamber brass-lined. A good, cheap barrel-sprayer outfit. Price, complete, fitted with 12½ feet of hose and Bordeaux nozzle, \$9; two 12½-feet sections of hose and nozzles, \$2 extra.

206. Peerless Kerosene Barrel Sprayer. with large, 5-gallon, copper kerosene tank. Mechanically mixes the kerosene and water as pumped, making a perfect emulsion. The kerosene tank can be removed and the agitator that comes with the outfit attached, and you have a Peerless barrel sprayer like No. 204. Price of outfit, complete, with 12½-foot section of hose and either Bordeaux or Vermorel nozzle, with iron air-chamber, \$25; the same with brass air-chamber, \$28.50; with two 12½-foot sections of hose and nozzles as above, \$2 extra.

ing a perfect emulsion. The kerosene tank can be removed and the agitator that comes with the outfit attached, and you have a Peerless barrel sprayer like No. 204. Price of outfit, complete, with 12½-foot section of hose and either Bordeaux or Vermorel nozzle, with iron air-chamber, \$25; the same with brass air-chamber, \$28.50; with two 12½-foot sections of hose and nozzles as above, \$2 extra.

Send for catalogue listing a complete line of spray pumps and supplies.

207. Deming Vermorel Nozzle. Throws a finer spray than any other nozzle in use. 75 cts.; postage 5 cts. extra.

208. Bordeaux Nozzle. Especially desirable for using where a very fine spray is not required. Can be degorged by simply turning the cock-handle. Throws a solid stream or a fan-shaped spray. 75 cts.; postage 5 cts. extra.

209. Gem Graduating Nozzle. The most desirable nozzle for garden use. Throws a solid stream or spray. For ¾-inch hose, 75 cts., postage 5 cts. extra.



210. Plain Nozzle, solid stream. ¾-inch size, 50 cts.

211. Nozzle with Stop-cock. Throws solid stream. 65 cts.

212. Garden Hose. ¾-inch, 3-ply, fitted with couplings. 12 cts. per foot.

Prices of other grades and sizes of garden hose upon application.

Estimates and specifications furnished on complete spraying and irrigating outfits. If you are contemplating one, write to us before placing your order elsewhere.



Gem Graduating Nozzles.



218. Pruning Knife.



222. California Pruning Shears.



220. Pruning Saw.

illustration. Henry Disston make. 75 cts.

221. Pruning Saw. To cut on one side only. A strong, serviceable saw. Henry Disston make. 75 cts.

222. Pruning Shears. California pruners. Like illustration. 9-inch size, 75 cts.

223. Pruning Shears. Common hand pruners. Malleable-iron handle, painted black, with brass coil spring. 50 cts.

216. Combination Budding and Pruning Knife. Wostenholm. The best and most practical knife for the orchardist. \$1.50, postage 5 cts. extra.

217. Combination Budding and Pruning Knife. The same as No. 216, but American manufacture. \$1; postage 5 cts. extra.

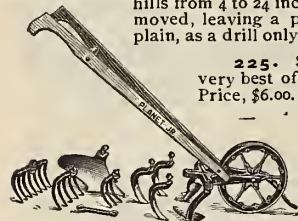
218. Pruning Knife. Wostenholm. Buckhorn handle. Like illustration. \$1, postage 5c. extra.

219. Pruning Knife. American make. Like illustration. Horn handle. 75 cts.; postage 5c. extra.

220. Pruning Saw. Double-edged. Like illustration. Henry Disston make. 75 cts.

PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS.

224. New No. 4 Seeder, Cultivator, Wheel-hoe and Plow. Especially adapted to either the family or market-gardener. Sows seed either in drills or drops in hills from 4 to 24 inches apart; works accurately. The seeder can be removed, leaving a perfect wheel-hoe, cultivator and plow. Price, \$12; plain, as a drill only, \$8.50.

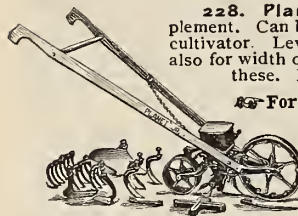


225. Single-wheel Hoe.

225. Single-wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. The very best of the Planet Jr. single-wheel cultivating implements. Price, \$6.00.

226. No. 1 Combined Seeder, Wheel-hoe and Plow. Sows in drills only. An excellent tool, and can be used as a cultivator, wheel-hoe or plow. Price, \$10.50.

227. Fertilizer, Pea and Bean Drill. Sows from 100 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Also sows peas, beans and other large seeds in drills very regularly. Price, \$14; opening plow, coverer, roller and marker, \$4 extra.



228. Planet Jr. Horse Hoe. A first-class, strong, light implement. Can be used as a horse hoe for hilling up crops, etc., or as a cultivator. Lever attachment for regulating the depth of cultivating, also for width of row. Every farmer or gardener should have one of these. Price, \$10.50.

For more complete list and description of Planet Jr. goods, apply to us for complete Catalogue.

STANDARD AND IMPROVED
FARM IMPLEMENTS.

224. Combined Seeder. land and best plows for sandy soil. 6-inch cut. Price, \$1.75.

230. Chilled Steel Dixie Plow. A plow with all the good points of the Dixie; stronger made, and chilled steel. Will outlast two or more ordinary plows. Price, \$2.50.

231. Steel-beam Ranger Plow. With high, steel beam. Does excellent work everywhere. Will never clog or choke up in heavy weeds or grass, or in sticky soil. Price, 7-inch cut, 1-horse size, \$11.50; 10-inch cut, medium 2-horse size, \$15.



231. Steel-beam Ranger Plow.



228. Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

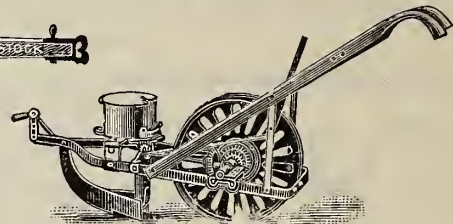
IF YOU WANT any kind of Agricultural Implements, Tools or Supplies not listed in this Catalogue write us about it. We will get them for you at lowest prices.

232. Sampson Patent Plow Stock. A perfect plow stock, for use with sweeps. Will run as smooth and steady as any turn plow. Easy to regulate the depth of cultivating in setting the plow. A boon to farmers and truckers. See illustration. Price, \$2.

233. Gant's Fertilizer Distributor. A practical force feed distributor, crushing the lumps and thoroughly pulverizing the fertilizer. Has a lever cut-off within easy reach of the operator. Can be regulated to sow from 50 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Works perfectly and accurately. Saves both time and fertilizer. Price, \$6.



232. Sampson Patent Plow Stock.



234. Empire Corn Drill.

234. Empire Corn Drill. One-horse corn drill. Plants in hills from 8 to 36 inches apart. Opens, drops and covers at the same time.

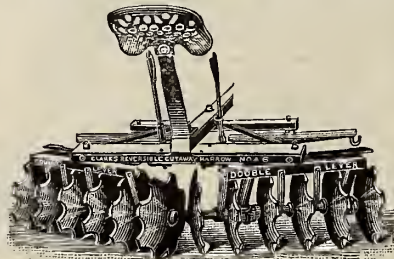
One man and a horse can plant from 10 to 12 acres per day. Saves labor and seed, and insures a perfect stand. Price, \$14.00.

235. Clark's Cutaway Harrow. Cuts stalks, sod, roots, weeds, grass, pea and bean vines, and mixes them in the ground. Excellent for reducing and pulverizing new and rough land. Price, A 5, size \$21; A 6 size, \$24.

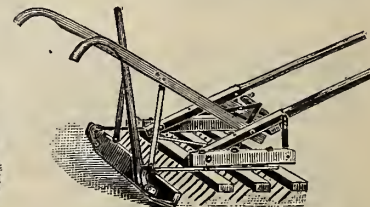
Apply for Catalogue listing different styles and sizes of Cutaway Harrows.

236. Smoothing and Leveling Harrow. With this tool every field can be made as smooth as a floor, and soil pulverized fine enough for a flower bed. Every gardener should have one. Price, 1-horse size, \$11; 2-horse size, \$14.

237. Special Nursery Hoe. The shape of this hoe makes it especially desirable for working around small plants and trees. Price, 50 cts.



235. Clark's Outaway Harrow.



236. Land Leveling Harrow.

238. Heavy Plantation Hoes. Prices, 40 cts., 50 cts., 60 cts. and 75 cts. each, according to the style and size.

239. Steel Garden Rake. Like illustration. Price, 50 cts.

240. Potato Rakes. Six tines. Extra good quality. Price, 60 cts.

241. Ross Feed Cutter. Especially desirable for cutting feed for poultry and stock. Cuts from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch lengths. See illustration. Price, \$12.

242. Lever Feed Cutter. A good cutter where small amount of cut feed is required. Price, \$5.

243. Buckeye Chain-gear Mowing Machine. A simple, strong and durable mower. Price, 1-horse size, \$45; 2-horse size, \$50.

244. Lawn Mower, Imperial High-wheeled. The best and lightest running mower on the market. Price, 14-inch cut, \$10; 16-inch cut, \$11; 18-inch cut, \$12.

245. Scythe Snathes. Price, 75 cts.

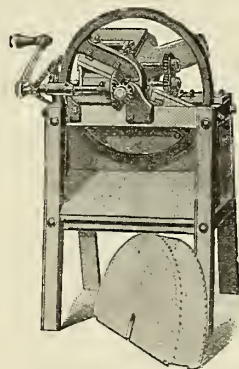
246. Scythes. Price, \$1.

247. Wooden Hay Rakes. Price, 25 cts.

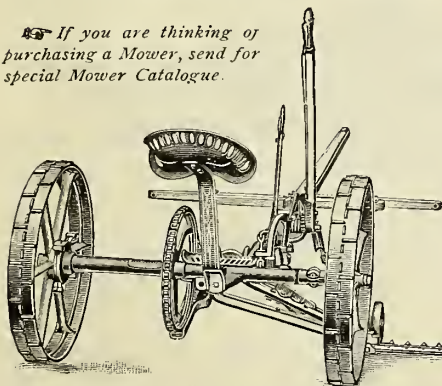
If you are thinking of purchasing a Mower, send for special Mower Catalogue.



239. Steel Garden Rake.



241. Ross Feed Cutter.



243. Buckeye Chain-gear Mowing Machine.



248. Acme Riveter and Rivets.

248. Acme Riveter. Is your harness weak or broken? If so, order an Acme Riveter and mend it yourself. "A stitch in time saves nine." It saves harness bills and prevents accidents. Price for riveter and box of assorted rivets, \$1.75.

If in need of Farm, Garden or Orchard Implements not listed or carried in stock by your local merchant, write and explain to us what you desire, and, if possible, we will secure it for you at lowest price.

Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

THE PRAIRIE STATE . . . INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

If you are going into the poultry business, raising either broilers, fancy poultry or ducks, our advice to you is to start right. You cannot raise fancy chickens from scrub stock, neither can you raise good chicks and ducks in poor incubators and brooders. We fully recommend and handle exclusively the Prairie State Incubators and Brooders, knowing them to be as represented, and reliable. There is no risk, and no possibility of your making a mistake if you select a Prairie State. It has been thoroughly and practically demonstrated that they are the greatest machines ever produced, and are especially adapted to southern incubation. They are hot-air machines, and the ventilation is so arranged as to have complete control over the moisture, enabling you to control the size of the air-cell in the egg.

Guarantee. Each and every machine is guaranteed to be self-regulating, and to hatch every egg that is possible to be hatched. And, upon receipt, if the machine is not found as represented, it may be returned, and money will be refunded.

There is money, labor and time saved by using modern Tools and Agricultural Implements.

Claims for the Prairie State Incubators:

FIRST. They have been awarded 310 first premiums in incubator contests. Never having suffered defeat.

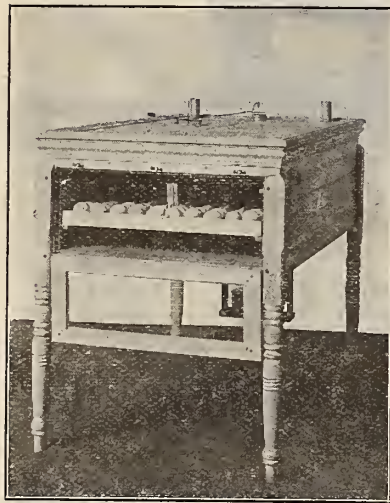
SECOND. After careful tests, the United States government has adapted and uses the Prairie State at the Agricultural Experiment Farm, at Washington.

THIRD. These machines are used exclusively by many of the largest and most successful poultry and duck raisers in the world.

FOURTH. The Prairie State has the best regulator ever placed in an incubator. The temperature is taken off the under part of the eggs as well as the top, hence we are able to control the heat within a fraction of a degree, irrespective of sudden changes in outside temperature.

FIFTH. The new system of ventilation is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect used in any make of incubators.

The "Baby" Prairie State Incubator. A single case machine, built to fill the demand for a reliable **low price** (not cheap) machine for small numbers of eggs. These machines have the same regulator, heating and ventilating system as the Standard Prairie State. It has been thoroughly tested, and is placed upon the market fully guaranteed.



Prairie State Incubator.

PRICE:

Baby Incubator No. 1, capacity 50 eggs, shipping weight 45 lbs. . . . \$8 00

Baby Incubator No. 2, capacity 100 eggs, shipping weight 70 lbs. . . . 13 00

Style "A" Prairie State Incubator. This is the standard Prairie State Incubator on which neither pains or expense is spared to make it the best in the world. Complete in every respect, having a large, deep egg chamber, and provided with nursery underneath the tray. It is unnecessary to open the door until the hatch is over. This nursery is a great improvement. The chicks, as soon as they dry off and commence running around, fall through the opening into the nursery below, and thus become better hardened to the temperature of the brooder before being transferred.

PRICE:

Style "A" Incubator No. 1, capacity 150 eggs, shipping weight 170 lbs. . . . \$25 00

Style "A" Incubator No. 2, capacity 210 eggs, shipping weight 215 lbs. . . . 30 00

Style "A" Incubator No. 3, capacity 300 eggs, shipping weight 260 lbs. . . . 37 50

Style "B" Prairie State Incubator. This style is built to meet the demand of many who do not care to purchase a machine costing as much as style "A". The difference in this machine and style "A" is that the egg chamber is not quite as deep, the nursery attachment is left off, and the moulding and the finish of the machine is not quite as fine. The machines are complete, and will give equally as good results as any machines on the market.

PRICE:

Style "B" Incubator No. 1, capacity 150 eggs, weight, crated, 150 lbs. . . . \$18 00

Style "B" Incubator No. 2, capacity 210 eggs, weight, crated, 195 lbs. . . . 26 00

Style "B" Incubator No. 3, capacity 300 eggs, weight, crated, 240 lbs. . . . 30 00

The Prairie State Special Duck Incubator. Two-hundred-egg-size; weight, crated, 260 lbs. Price, \$38.

The Prairie State Inside Nursery Brooder. This brooder is built to supply the demand for a low-priced, safe, practical and reliable brooder for chicks just from the incubator. Although low in price, it is by no means a cheap brooder.

PRICE:

No. 1 Brooder, capacity 80 chicks, weight, crated, 60 lbs. . . . \$9 00

No. 2 Brooder, capacity 125 chicks, weight, crated, 85 lbs. . . . 11 00

Prairie State Outdoor Brooder. Hot air and top heat. Is rain, rat, wind and storm-proof. The roof is removable, the entire brooder can be lifted off the floor and the hover removed, thus admitting of easy cleaning. The corners are put together like the joints of an ordinary bedstead, and can easily be taken entirely to pieces and put together again in a few minutes. The arrangement for heating and ventilating is perfect.

PRICE:

No. 1 Brooder, capacity 100 chicks, shipping weight 125 lbs. . . . \$15 00

No. 2 Brooder, capacity 150 chicks, shipping weight 185 lbs. . . . 20 00

Apply for circular illustrating and describing the different sizes and styles of incubators and brooders. Also listing incubator and poultry supplies.

GENERAL POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Wire Poultry Netting. Made from the best galvanized wire.

2-inch mesh, 25 inches wide per yard, \$0 08

2-inch " 48 " " " 15

2-inch " 72 " " " 20

Prices on different size mesh and width, poultry netting, upon application.

Crushed Oyster Shell per 100-lb. sack, 85

Crushed Milford Gravel " 25

" " " per 50-lb. sack, 75

Cracked Bone " 20

Meat and Bone Meal " 15

Linseed Meal per 100-lb. sack, 1 75

Kaffir Corn 1 50

Barley, Cracked Corn, Chicken Wheat, Ordinary; Chicken Wheat, Choice; Choice Clover Hay. Prices of these articles quoted upon application.

If in need of poultry supplies not here listed, send us a list of your wants and we will secure them for you if possible, at the lowest market price.

TERMS, CONDITIONS OF SALES, ETC.

OUR NURSERIES, FARM AND TEST GROUNDS.—Our Nurseries, Farm and Test Grounds are on the Pomona plantation at Macclenny, Fla., where we have numerous advantages to be found in few locations. Our packing houses, test grounds and nurseries are equipped with all modern conveniences to enable us to handle orders quickly and carefully, having a telephone at the packing house office, a complete system of water-works, etc. All the work connected with the growing and testing of our nursery stock, plants and seeds, and the breeding of our poultry, is done in the most careful manner by skilled and experienced labor.

FREIGHT PREPAID.—All orders for nursery stock, plants or seeds amounting to over \$5, at the prices named in this list, and which are accompanied with the full amount of the order in cash, will be shipped, prepaid, to any established shipping point on railroad or river in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS are in many ways more satisfactory than freight, but more expensive. All patrons ordering over \$5 worth of trees, plants or seeds, at prices named in this list, who desire their goods shipped by express to points in Florida, Georgia or Alabama, add 5 per cent to the amount of your order, and we will, when practicable, send the goods by express, prepaid. To points in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, add 10 per cent to the amount of order.

SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTPAID.—The prices named in this list for seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds, also pints and quarts, are for the goods by mail, postpaid. We reserve the right, however, where it is cheapest to do so, to send the goods by express, prepaid. Prices for seeds in larger quantities than pounds or quarts, are for the goods f. o. b. Jacksonville, Fla., unless order amounts to \$5 or over, when we will ship by freight prepaid. (See Freight Prepaid and Express Shipment clauses.)

POULTRY AND EGGS. Poultry and eggs are carefully packed and delivered to the express company at Macclenny or Jacksonville, Fla., at the prices named in this list. We do not prepay express charges on poultry and eggs.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down at time of placing order, to insure us reserving goods; balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING OR PACKAGES.—Our packing and shipping is done in the most careful manner, in neat boxes, bales or packages, for which no additional charge is made.

GUARANTEE.—Everything shipped out by us is guaranteed to be strictly healthy, carefully selected or graded, well rooted, true to name, and properly packed, and we hold ourselves liable under this guarantee to refund original price received, or replace stock in case of default, but **no more**. All claims for damages or deficiencies must be made inside of five days from receipt of goods.

All our seeds are carefully tested, both as to vitality and purity, and every care is exercised in filling orders; but in no case do we guarantee good crops, as this depends upon the elements and natural causes which are beyond human control.

SUBSTITUTION.—When out of varieties or sizes ordered we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our **best judgment** in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

APPLICATION OF PRICES.—Five, 50 and 500 trees or plants of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from one fruit, or class of plants, having a common price. For instance, 50 or more peaches, having the same common price, in one or more varieties, would come at hundred rates.

WE MAKE MISTAKES.—Notwithstanding the fact that we have our system of handling orders almost perfect, yet mistakes will occur. **The sin is not in making the mistake, but in refusing to correct it.** One of our mottoes is: "**To Please Each Customer.**" One pleased customer is worth a thousand that are not satisfied, and who feel that they have not gotten value received for their money.

If, on unpacking the goods, you find any mistakes or indications of careless packing, you will confer a favor on us by returning the packer's card attached to the goods, and reporting in detail any error or apparent carelessness of the packers. The matter will have our immediate and careful attention, and we shall use our best endeavors to adjust it to your entire satisfaction.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY, Jacksonville, Fla.

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J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY
HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

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View in our grounds at Pomona, showing packing houses in background

POMONA NURSERIES AND **EXCELSIOR SEED AND POULTRY FARMS**



THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY

1149 MAIN STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA